PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

No. 52,603—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,387	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. CORONANDEL	4,662	C. D. Bennet	26th "
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentine	9th "
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,273	T. Leigh	30th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	U. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 460.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Checco	4469	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Pellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6900	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 413-4	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 660. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klansberger	6,900	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 6th June, 1902.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5 707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
VARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at a Reduced Fare. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 23rd July, 1902.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 10th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALTANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 4th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000	——	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

"S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SOMALI	2,632	Birch	7th July 1902.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Teps	21st July „

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 16th June, 1902.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

GUARANTEED
PATENT LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY.
PRESENTATION GOLD AND GEM SET BROOCHES.

No. 215.

		Rs.
No. 2.	Gold Brooch, Diamond and Pearls	40
No. 143.	Arrow, set large Pearls and Sapphires	75
No. 141.	"Tomari" Brooch set Pearls	65
No. 188.	The Arrow and Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 185.	The Horse-shoe, set Pearls	45
No. 186.	Pearl Horse-shoe and Sway Bar Brooch	65
No. 189.	Gold Curb Bit Brooch, set Pearls	45
No. 183.	Gold Palette Set, 1 Diamond, 1 Ruby and 1 Sapphire	65

Latest Fashions in London.
Double Lace Pins without Gem Set, Rs. 15 8
Do. with Pearls, Rs. 25 0
Do. Gem Set, Rs. 35 to 50 0

Affection's tribute;
Friendship's Offering;
Whose Silent Eloquence,
More deep than words,
Tells of the Giver's faith
And love when absent,
and says:
REMEMBER ME.

Lahore, MAX MINCK & CO., Simla.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1902.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS:—
For Dowaie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

LADIES'
GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS
To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in. 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Rs. 1-4.
F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.
PULMONARY BALSAM.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £100,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.
Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.
MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.
LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
President:—
ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE.
Cablegrams:—
"PLENARILY LONDON."
BEDFORD MCNEIL MORRING AND NEAL } CODES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the Rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30 h June, 1902.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 11th to FRIDAY, the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 3 30 P. M. for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts upto 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. John Fairclough and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhay, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JALJI, widow of COWASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA, deceased, and RUSTOMJI COOVERJI PANDELLIA, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of COWASJI NOWROJI POCHKHANAWALLA have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 78, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the three Bungalows or Dwelling-houses and out-houses kitchens, rooms, stables, standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1515.5-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Ladak Lakdawalla, on the West by the property of Butcher Chan Kasvi, on the North by the property of Bonra Heptoola Goolam Hoosein Kesamwalla, and on the South by the Khetwadi Back Road aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward nos. 215-(1), 215-(2) and 215-(3) and Street Nos 117-119 and 1 & 2, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Cowasji Nowroji Pochkhanawalla and now of the vendors.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1902.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MR EDWIN WOLLASTON FRITCHLEY, M.S.A., F.S.I., F.R.G.S., and Mem. San. Inst., has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in the FIRM of GOSTLING & MORRIS, as and from the 1st of July 1902.

The Name of the Firm thereafter will be

GOSTLING, MORRIS & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1902.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE is OPENED at 71, NAGDEVI ST., MANDVI, and will be known as "BOMBAY MANDVI".

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Mandvi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is also opened at 102 Kalkadevi Road, Market, and will be known as "BOMBAY KALBADEVI."

From 1st July, 1902, the Telegraph Branch of the Kalbadevi combined Post and Telegraph Office will be CLOSED.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Officer in Charge, Sub-Division.

Bombay, 30th June, 1902.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1902, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

2ND.—To Declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Dr. Burjorjee H. Dantra as a Director.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Heerjee Topun as Auditor in place of Anundjee Bhanjee, deceased, and to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5TH.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું°,

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1902.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 20th June to 4th July, 1902, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1902.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 13½ Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance on or before MONDAY, 1st September, 1902. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 21st July, 1902, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of Interest on any portion of the Trustees debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

THE ECONOMIC PHARMACY.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 27, APOLLO STREET,

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built glass fronted circular brougham.
1 handsome strong victoria with removable coach-box.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14 hands, 5 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 handsome bay waler gelding, 15 hands, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 pair C. B. Grey horses, 14-2, 8 years, both go in single harness.
1 handsome strong-built square landau in very good order.
1 light and smart gig with good looking bay Arab pony, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 12 and 24 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others, a large size drawing room Brussel's carpet, large and small size soli-1 marble statues, and pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand organ playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by 'Lawrie and Marner', one handsome strong English-built rubber tyred landau by P. Press, one handsome strong English-built landau by Sarda and McKenzie, one English-built glass fronted brougham by Silk and Sons, one strong English-built rubber tyred landau by Kesterton, suitable for single or pair, one handsome strong cabriolet by P. Press, one powerful bay waler goes in saddle and harness, hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART. II.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SUNDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Police Station Bungalow, Dadur, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized cottage piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Guns, revolvers, rubber tyred wheel victoria and dog cart, Grey Arab horse, 3 sets single harness, rent's saddle, rent's bicycle, books, Rippingilles, cooking stove, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, etc., the property of LEE SMITH Esq., Superintendent of Police, proceeding home.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

The property of a gentleman, consisting of sideboard, sofa, rocking chairs, armchairs, easy chairs, camp table, cupboards, bookstand, dressing and wash hand tables, dining table, iron safe, almirah, chest of drawers.

1 photographic camera, 10 by 8, with 3 double dark slides.
1 studio camera, 10 by 8, with 5 dark slides and studio stool.
2 dozens waterproof cloaks from best Scotch makers.

AT 2 P.M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber tyred victoria.
1 double seated brougham
1 strong made office shigram.
1 second hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods consisting of glassware, in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, plated ware, porcelain table ornaments, majolica and terra-cotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time pieces, toys, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER UTENSILS AND SILK WEARING APPAREL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, etc., belonging to the estate of the late Keshavji Madanji viz.,—

Gold wristlet bangles, necklaces, silver plates, pots, cups, silk shelari, sarries, etc.,

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th July, 1902.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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A box of the 30 principal medicines...	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
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Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
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AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

A box of the 33 Specifics	7	0	0
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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no more Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,710,000

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIE RATEBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to 1/4, 5 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily calances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only

UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 4.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125 each	250
2 Do. „	100 „	200
2 Do. „	75 „	150
4 Do. „	50 „	200
10 Do. „	25 „	250
100 Do. „	10 „	1,000
200 Do. „	5 „	1,000
200 Do. „	1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,

Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers

178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.; with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 2.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40 00,000,

Rs. 24'50 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 1'50 do. Bombay,
" 1'00 do. Madras.

Rs. 25'70 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received in full. Average rate 15'93.

Telegraphic Transfers—nil.

Total amount sold during week 50,00,000
Amount to be alloted next week 40,00,000

Extra allotments—Bills on Madras Rs. 5 lakhs at 1s. 3 15-16d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2	=	— 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	84 13-16	=	+ 3-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-16	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 1-16	=	do.
Do. New York	52 1-2	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'15 1-2	=	— 1 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20'46 1-2	=	— 1-4
Do. New York	4'87 7-8	=	+ 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 1-2 "	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8 "	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 "	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 1-8 "	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans	2 1-8 "	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-4 "	=	do.

Freight Coals Cardiff to Bombay 9

Metals &c., unchanged.

Shipping arrivals.—Australia, Woodford Mineola.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales, 14,000, Spot 4 30-32. Sold on speculation and for export, 2,000. Imports, 3,000. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'47	4'41	4'28	4'24
plus 2	plus 3	plus 2	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
4 19	4'18	4'17	
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000 Bales.
" Last year	9,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	nil
" Continent	1,000 "
Afld-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	8'35 plus 4
Do. do. Dec.	7'79 plus 6
Coffee 5 1-4	

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept.	8'00 plus 4
Do. Dec.	7'54 plus 5

Closing tone steady.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 1-4. July-August sellers. Tone dull.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-2. July-Aug. sellers Tone dull.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 2nd July, 1902:—

Cotton	1,322 bales.
Wheat	9,145 cwts.
Linseed	3,392 "
Rapeseed	1,462 "
Gingellyseed	235 "
Poppyseed	208 "
Groundnuts	nil
Castorseed	3,98 9 "
Rice	65,010 "
Myrabolams	2,193 "
Cottonseed	2,321 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY, 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.		=	1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand		=	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight D. & ...	=	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do do	=	1s 4 7-32d
French France	3 do do	=	169 1-4
Marks	3 do do	=	127 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days Sight	=	127 1-2
Shanghai	30 " "	=	169 1-2
Japan	30 " "	=	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-14
1st Settlement	97-12

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	... ...	10 4
Forward		

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready		6 6
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready		6 14
do Forward		
Yellow Gaseed, Ready		7 8
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	8 10
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	27 12 to 28
Forward		

Liverpool opening telegram.

Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total imports	nil

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'49	4'23	4'21	4'24
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.	
4'21	4'20	4'19	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	

COTTON.—The tone of the local market remains quiet but steady with a very limited enquiry from the mills, and scarcely any from exporters. The Sutta market is also quiet with prices about half rupee for candy lower than yesterday.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Profits for half year ending 30th June, amount to Rs. 1,345,700. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share is to be given, Rs. 4 lakhs to be carried to reserve fund, Rs. 50,000 to Bonus and Pension fund and balance of about Rs. 2,95,700 to be carried forward.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhowngger 3 29-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 Rupee Papers	64 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3-16

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE TO A SHIP'S CAPTAIN.

BEFORE Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Fridait Fransan, William Griffin, John Haurabby, and William McAnulty, firemen on board the s.s. Leuctra, appeared to answer a charge of disobedience to the captain's orders preferred against them by Captain A. Grant the commander of the vessel. Mr. Dhondi pleader, defended all the accused. The defence was that none of the accused had signed the new clause in their articles agreeing to go back with the ship to Marseilles as required by section 22 of the Merchants Shipping Act.

Mr. Hopkins, the shipping master said that the accused must go with the ship as far as Marseilles as they were returning home and not proceeding further in their voyage. They might take their discharge at Marseilles, and their passage home from that port would be paid. He further said that he had explained the matter to the whole crew on board and all of them had agreed to proceed in the ship. On being questioned by the Magistrate as to whether the note made by him (witness) in the articles was sufficient to bind the men, the witness replied that he had certain discretionary powers and in addition such a thing was customary. There was only an extension of the old agreement in the present case, and no new agreement was made. He made a note in the articles only to guard against the mischief the crew sometimes made.

His Worship asked whether the accused were legally bound by the note on the articles.

Witness replied he would abide by his Worship's ruling in that case. The accused had taken this step only to give the captain trouble.

His Worship adjourned, the case saying he would consider the point as to whether the shipping master could order seamen of a foreign ship to join the ship after their term had expired, and whether the extension of the agreement not signed by the crew was binding on them.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HINES—June 21, at Saugor, C P, the wife of C H Hines, Accountant, P W D, of a son.

PARSONS—June 29, at Allahabad, the wife of E R Parsons, Deputy Inspector General Police, U P of Agra and Oudh, of a daughter.

WOON—June 24, at Fair View, Dalhousie, the wife of Colonel J B Woon, Commandant 20th (D C O) Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 27m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 10-30m. 10-14a. Low water, 3-23m. 4-16a.

Third Criminal Sessions.

P. and O. s. s. Oriental, with English mails of 20th ult., due to arrive at 2 p. m.

Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.

FOOTBALL.—Telegraph vs. R. A., Cooperage.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Mr. Munekoto Sazuki, the President of the Supreme Court of Formosa, Japan paid a visit to the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, and sat for some time in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's as well as the Third Presidency Magistrate's Courts. Mr. D. B. Binning had a conversation with the visitor both in the court and in the chambers. The distinguished visitor is going on a tour throughout India with a view to study the judicial system of the courts of India.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Police Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Joomakhram, and Luxmidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding and abetment. As Mr. Sloan was absent on account of the prosecution of the second accused in the High Court, the case was adjourned till to-day.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY.—Superintendent Nolan of E. Division, has reported to the Commissioner of Police that on Sunday last one Mariamboe, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen, residing with her husband Faizuddin Samsudin, on the second floor of a house in Oondria Street, Grant Road while attempting to escape from her husband's house, by sliding down a waste-water pipe at the rear of the house, missed her footing. She fell to the ground from a height of about sixteen feet and received slight injuries to her back, left foot and elbow. The girl stated that as her husband kept her under lock and key and would not permit her parents to see her, she wanted to leave the house.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the Officers; the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandain, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	The Last Stand ... Myddleton
Overture	... Zampa ... erold
Song	The Honeysuckle and the Bee ... Penn
Selection	Of Stephen Adams' Popular Songs ... Henley
Valse	Soldaten Lieder ... Gungl
Galop	Merkur ... Roedeberk

AN OVERDOSE.—On Wednesday night, Khatiza Begum, a Mahomedan girl, aged seventeen years, residing with her grandmother in the compound of Aga Akbarshah's bungalow in Love Lane, Byculla, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital, suffering from opium poisoning. On admission Khatiza stated that she had been suffering from diarrhea for two days and with a view to stop it, she took a piece of opium from her grandmother's box without her knowledge. The opium she took was about the size of a pea. About an hour after she felt giddy, when she informed her grandmother and the latter brought the matter to the knowledge of Aga Akbarshah. Khatiza was then removed to the J. J. Hospital. The police inquiries showed that Khatiza's grandmother was in the habit of taking opium.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our correspondent at Bhownagar writes:—June came and passed away but rain has not fallen as yet. The prices of food grains are increased and the absence of rain causes great anxiety. The heat is intense. The weather lacks a monsoonish appearance and not a rain cloud is to be seen at present. On the receipt of the sad news of the illness of his Majesty the King-Emperor of India the Coronation ceremonies were abandoned. They included food for the poor, the planting of trees, and a party to the leading merchants and high state functionaries. Prayers were sent up for the speedy recovery of the King. Mr. Nowrosjee a engineer met with a nasty accidental Vadhwan the other day. He was cycling when he came into collision with a passer by and was violently thrown to the ground breaking his leg and sustaining other injuries. —Khan Bahadur Furdoonjee has made arrests of 157 persons in Dedan near Jafrabad. They are charged with theft and have come from Radhapur.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Disease (Small Pox) Cases.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1		19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	4	9
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	3	5	78
Total plague deaths to date	119,325	93,975	
Same date last year	7	7	89

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting-teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 1st July:—

Karachi.—Rain during week maximum 28 cents at Kohistan, minimum 3 cents at Sakro; for season 12 inches 17 cents at Karachi. River at Kotri on 30th, 15 feet 3 3-5 inches against 14 feet on same date last year. Transplantation of rice and sowing of other kharif crops progressing. Locusts appeared in Karachi taluka, but did not damage. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition and sufficient. Prices of food-grains and fodder at Karachi stationary.

Sukkur.—Rain during week maximum 2 inches 49 cents at Sukkur, minimum 14 cents at Rohri; for season 2 inches 64 cents at Sukkur, minimum 1 inch 52 cents at Rohri. Rainfall unseasonable and general. River 9 feet 9 3-5 inches against 10 feet 4 4-5 inches on same date last year. Sowing of kharif crops generally continues. Transplantation of rice commenced in Shikarpur taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of jowari 19, of bajri 16, of wheat 15, and of rice 13 seers per rupee.

Larkana.—Rain during week in 7 talukas, maximum 86 cents at Johi, minimum 2 cents at Labdarya; trees damaged by storm on 21st. Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Fodderupply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of wheat varying from 8 to 14 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary.

Hyderabad.—Rain during week in 10 talukas, 1 inch 40 cents at Hyderabad. Sowing of kharif crops progressing. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient in 9 talukas and insufficient in 3 talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient. Cattle in good condition in 5 talukas and in fair condition in 7 talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 20 cents, for season 38 cents at Jacobabad. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Fodder-supply insufficient in Thul and Kandkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week in Nara Valley, maximum 75 cents at Jamesabad, minimum 5 cents at Sanghar; in the Desert maximum 29 cents at Mithi, minimum 6 cents at Chachro; for season in Nara Valley maximum 2 inches 82 cents at Mirpur, minimum 1 inch 4 cents at Sanghar; in the Desert maximum 67 cents at Mithi, minimum 10 cents at Nagar. Rainfall general but insufficient for cultivation. Sowing of kharif crops continues in the Valley. Reaping of rot weather crops generally continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and healthy. Water-supply deficient. Prices of food-grains slowly rising.

Ahmedabad.—Rain during week maximum 32 cents at Sanand, minimum 18 cents at Dhanduka, none at Ahmedabad; for season 6 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 1 inch 32 cents at Gogha, minimum 6 cents at Daskroi. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Lands being prepared for early kharif crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 12 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 11 seers, of wheat 10 seers 40 tolas, and of rice 2nd sort 11 seers per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 3-12-0 per 1 00 bundles, and of jowari Rs. 5-8-0 per 100 bundles.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 17 cents at Dohad; for season 56 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 1 inch 27 cents at Dohad, minimum 40 cents at Halol. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Agricultural operations commenced. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient except in Dohad taluka. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kaira.—Rain during week 2 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 90 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 2 cents at Kaira; for season 43 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 2 inches 14 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 34 cents at Nadiad. Rain urgently needed throughout the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress. Rain wanted for transplantation of rice. Sowing operations at a standstill. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition; takavi grants being given for the purchase of bullocks in some places. Water-supply becoming deficient. Price of bajri 11, of rice 10 4-5, of wheat 9 1-2 of gavto 13 1-2, and of kodra 18 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Rain during week 5 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 18 cents at Ankleshvar, none at Vagra, Amod, Jambusar and Hansot; for season 1 inch 42 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 50 cents at Ankleshvar, minimum 1 inch 16 cents at Jambusar. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Rain wanted for sowing operations. Sowing of cotton completed in some places. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amod and Vagra talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Prices of food-grains per rupee as under:—

	Last week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	10	8	10	0
Jowari	13	0	11	0
Bajri	10	8	10	0
Pulse	9	0	8	0
Rice	12	0	11	0

Surat.—Rain during week 2 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 23 cents at Pardi, minimum 5 cents at Olpad; for season 1 inch 59 cents at Surat in the district maximum 2 inches 11 cents at Bardoli minimum 1 inch 25 cents at Bulsar. Rain wanted throughout the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues in Olpad taluka. Sowing operations retarded in Mandvi taluka for want of rain. Rice and other crops withering for want of rain in Chorasi, Mandvi, Jalalpor, Chikhli, Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in Bulsar taluka. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Bulsar, Mandvi, Olpad and Bardoli talukas. Price of jawari 12, of bajri 12, of rice 10, and of wheat 5 seers per rupee. Price of grass Rs. 1-2 per 100 bundles, and of kardi Rs. 2 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Two cents of rain on 23th; total to date 9 inches 77 cents, being 12 inches 45 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 25th, 27th, and 28th, and 4° warm on 26th 29th, 30th and 1st. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Wind normal on 25th; abnormal wind veered from north-east on 29th to east-north-east on 1st.

Thana.—Rain during week 6 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 16 cents at Umbargaon, minimum 4 cents at Vada; for season 6 inches 30 cents at Thana. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Agricultural operations almost stopped for want of rain. Seedlings withering in some parts. Sowing almost completed except in parts of Dahanu taluka and Umbargaon petha. Fodder supply sufficient except in parts of Vada and Shahapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Want of water being felt in parts of Ariyan, Mokhada and Shahapur talukas. Prices of food-grains slightly risen in Dahanu, Shahapur and Basein talukas and stationary elsewhere.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 32 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 65 cents at Murad, minimum 4 cents at Kholapur; for season maximum 14 inches 53 cents at Alibag, minimum 3 inches 28 cents at Kholapur. Rainfall very deficient. Agricultural operations stopped owing to want of rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains rising.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 39 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 95 cents at Sangameshwar, minimum 16 cents at Chiplun, for season 20 inches 13 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 33 inches 84 cents at Vengurla, minimum 14 inches 67 cents at Chiplun. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. Sowing operations retarded. Standing crops withering in some places for want of sufficient rain. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in 13 talukas, maximum 1 inch 93 cents at Pachora, minimum 1 cent at Jamner; for season 4 inches 65 cents at Dhulia, average in the district 1 inch 53 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation completed. Rain urgently needed. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Average prices of food-grains per rupee as under:—

	Last week. Seers.	Chataks.	Present week. Seers.	Chataks.
Wheat	9	0	9	1
Bajari	15	8	12	15
Jowari	14	6	14	1
Rice	8	12	8	14

Nasik.—Rain during week 16 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 1 inch 53 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 2 cents at Kalvan; for season 2 inches 15 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 4 inches 42 cents at Nandgaon, minimum 1 inch 44 cents at Kalvan. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted for kharif cultivation. Seedlings withering for want of rain in Nasik, Igatpuri, Dindori and Nandgaon talukas. Sugarcane crop in bad condition in Dindori, Niphad, Baglan and Kalvan talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient in Igatpuri, Yeola, Nandgaon and Peint talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Chandor, Yeola and Baglan talukas. Water-supply deficient in some places. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week in 8 talukas, 48 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 1 inch 30 cents at Nevasa; for season 1 inch 84 cents at Ahmednagar, in the district maximum 3 inches 95 cents at Sangamner, minimum 57 cents at Shevgaon. More rain wanted for sowing kharif crops. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in fair condition. Water-supply insufficient. Prices of food-grains at Ahmednagar stationary. Price of kardi 120 lbs. per rupee.

Poona.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 83 cents at Sirur, minimum 3 cents at Khed, none at Poona, Junnar and Ambegaon; for season 6 inches 73 cents Poona, in the district 1 inch 83 cents at Dhond. Rainfall insufficient throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops stopped in Indapur, Bhimthadi, Haveli, Junnar, Khed and Purandhar talukas. Crops already sown withering for want of sufficient rain throughout the district. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply deficient. Price of bajri at Poona 23 lbs. 20 tolas, of jowari 25 lbs. 12 tolas, of kardi 100, and of grass 142 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 2 (inches) 50 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 9 cents at Sangola, minimum 2 cents at Barsi; for season 4 inches 21 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 99 cents at Sangola minimum 49 cents at Karmala. More rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing in progress in Malsiras talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Water-supply slightly improved. Price of jowari 16 seers 1 chatak, of bajri 15 seers 14 chataks, of wheat 8 seers 13 chataks and of rice 9 seers 12 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Re. 1 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Rain during week 45 cents at Khanapur, 2 cents at Patan, 4 cents at Man, none at Satara; for season 5 inches 45 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 8 inches 52 cents at Javli, minimum 2 inches 65 cents at Khandala. Rain urgently needed every where. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation nearly completed. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Young rice and nagli crops and standing sugarcane plants in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply insufficient in Khanapur taluka. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara stationary.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 2 cents at Sindgi, 13 cents at Bijapur, 25 cents at Bagevadi, 6 cents at Muddebihal, 2 cents at Bagalkot and 8 cents at Hungund. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation still in progress in parts of Bagevadi, Hungund and Sindgi talukas. Sowing in red soil in progress in Indi, Sindgi and Badami talukas, but retarded elsewhere for want of sufficient rain. Locusts disappeared from the district. Fodder-supply adequate in 5 talukas and scanty in Indi, Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts of Bijapur and Bagevadi talukas. Cattle in fair condition in 5 talukas, and deteriorating in Indi, Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas. Water-supply sufficient in 4 talukas and insufficient in Sindgi, Bijapur, Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas. Price of jowari at Bijapur 13 seers 10 chataks, of bajri 15 seers 10 chataks, of rice second sort 11 seers 5 chataks, and of tardal 10 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 2 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 14 cents at Chandgad, minimum 8 cents at Athni, none elsewhere: for season 10 inches 16 cents at Belgaum; more rain urgently wanted throughout the district. Young rice crop in good condition in Belgaum and Kanapur talukas and Chandgad petha. Young jowari in seedlings where it is sown; elsewhere sowing retarded for want of moisture. Fodder-supply deficient in Athni taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Price of food-grains stationary.

Dharwar.—No rain during week throughout the district. Sowing of early kharif crops in progress in parts Dharwar, Hubli, Kalgatgi and Kod talukas. Rain urgently wanted for crops already germinated and for further sowing. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation still continues in some places. Locusts almost disappeared from Nargund petha. Fodder-supply deficient in parts of Hubli and Gadag talukas. Price of jowari at Dharwar 31 tolas, 13 tolas per rupee, and of kardi 7 annas per 150 lbs.

Kanara.—Rain during week 45 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 41 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 3 cents at Mundgod; for season 38 inches 51 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 32 inches 60 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 10 inches 13 cents at Mundgod. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. Sowing retarded for want of rain. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of rice at Karwar 11, and of ragi 14 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—No rain during week; for season 11 cents at Rajkot. Sky cloudy, nights clear. Irrigation of sugarcane continues. Standing crops in good condition. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation progressing. Rainfall anxiously awaited. Fodder-supply sufficient. Price of wheat 11 seers, of bajri 11 seers 12 tolas, of jowari 12 seers 8 tolas, and of gram 11 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—No rain during week. Weather warm. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply becoming deficient.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Rainfall scanty in Navsari division and almost nil in Baroda, Kadi and Amreli divisions. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice continues in parts of Navsari division. Crops already sown withering owing to want of rain. Fodder-supply generally sufficient except in Okhamandal taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition deficiency being met by tagavi grants. Scarcity of water felt in parts of Kadi, Baroda and Amreli divisions. Price of bajri 22, of jowari 24, of wheat 22 or rice superior 14, and of rice inferior 23 lbs. per rupee.

CORONATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN POSTPONED.

THE postponement of a coronation is not without precedent in English history, though the cause has never before been the illness of the Sovereign. Henry III was crowned hurriedly at Gloucester with a plain gold chaplet, King John having lost the crown in the Wash, and it was not till four years later, when the country had been cleared of the French, that the full coronation ceremony with the proper regalia was performed. Two years elapsed between Edward I's succession and his coronation, the King being in Palestine at the time of his father's death, but the coronation took place almost immediately on his arrival in England. In the case of Edward IV the ceremony was twice postponed. It was originally fixed to be held in March 1461, but owing to the troubled state of the country, Carlisle being then actually besieged by the Lancastrians, the date was altered to June 28th. This, however, was discovered to be an unlucky day, as the massacre of the Innocents made the twenty eighth day of every month inauspicious. The ceremony, therefore, was put off for twenty-four hours. Great preparations were made for Edward V's coronation, and the banquet had actually been ordered and all the State robes were ready when the Duke of Gloucester usurped the throne and disposed of the unhappy young Prince in the Tower. George II's coronation was fixed for October 4th, but owing to incomplete preparations it had to be postponed for a week. William IV, the sailor king, with characteristic dislike of ceremonial formality, proposed to do without a coronation altogether, but he was obliged to submit to the requirements of law and custom. The holding of the coronation at midsummer is a comparatively modern arrangement. In the Middle Ages the event was fixed for as early a date after the actual accession as possible, without regard to weather conditions, and more than one coronation occurred amidst snow and sleet. Elizabeth consulted the astrologers for a lucky day, which happened to fall in January, while the Stuarts, with quite unusual tact, fixed on St. George's Day. These and many more interesting particulars about coronations of the past are given in a book written by Miss M. F. Johnston, and first published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, entitled "The Coronation of a King: Chronicles of Coronations of all ages."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE OFFICER IN BOMBAY.

MAJOR GALRAD, Commander of the Infantry Battalion of Goa, who with his wife arrived in Bombay from Goa on Monday last, died suddenly at the Apollo Hotel. The Major was in bad health and was proceeding on leave to Lisbon by the next Overland Mail. His illness suddenly took an alarming turn and notwithstanding the attendance of Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, I.M.S., at the request of his Excellency the Consul-General for Portugal, it was impossible to save his life. Much sympathy is felt for his unfortunate widow. The funeral was largely attended, and among those present were the Vicar-General of the Diocese, Sir Michael de Quadros, and Commendador Mascarenhas, editor the "Anglo-Luzitano". The Oxfordshire Regiment, of which the King of Portugal is Honorary Colonel, furnished a firing party. The interment took place at the Dharavi cemetery.

THE MADRAS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE above tournament will take place in Madras commencing on Monday, the 21st proximo, when the Challenge Cub at present held by the 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, will be offered for competition. All entries must reach the honorary secretary not latter than the 7th idem. The rules etc., are obtainable from the honorary secretary, for hockey, Madras Cricket Club.

A WEALTHY Hindu medical practitioner of Dacca has married his widowed daughter of thirteen to a young Hindu of twenty-four. The marriage has been celebrated according to the Hindu rites, and therein consists its noteworthiness. Widow marriages among Hindus, according to the principles and rules laid down by great Pandit Vidyasagar, in strict conformity with Shastric injunctions, have considerably lessened within recent times.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Thursday.—The monsoon rainfall has recommenced on the West Coast and heavy rain has fallen in the South Konkan and North Malabar. Karwar has received 12 inches, Mormugao Goa 7 1-2 and Mangalore six. Scattered showers have fallen in the interior of the Peninsula and have been general in the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Chakrata has received 4 inches, Amraoti Chanda three inches; Kotah 2 1-2 and Umballa and Dehradun two inches. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the submontane districts of North-East India and light showers in the Gangetic plain. Jalpaiguri received 2 1-2 inches and Gorakhpur one inch. The weather is still slightly disturbed off the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts. The distribution of pressure to-day generally is favourable for rain over the greater part of the country, but much will depend on the behaviour of the Bay current. The wind has changed to southeast at Diamond Island and 8 inches of rain have fallen at Akyab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Esplade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	7	22	11	45	10	14	9	87
Thursday, 3rd July	0	33	0	41	0	26	0	32
Total	7	55	11	86	10	40	10	19
Total fall to July 3rd 1901	34	54	25	91	28	45	23	44
Total fall to July 3rd 1900	29	55	20	63	20	10	21	65

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	87
July 3rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	67
Total	10	54

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KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held in August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 21st July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to say so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
E. M. PANDIT, B. A.,
Acting University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1902.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY JULY 4, 1902.

COMBINE OR STATE?

THE Shipping Trust by its attack on the Transatlantic monopoly of the British mercantile marine, has done more to advance unorthodox economic theories than have years of preaching by economists of the Marxian school. The Socialist who declares that his economic faith is fixed on a scientific basis has viewed the progress of the great American Trusts with the kindling eye of an enthusiast who sees events shaping in his favour by a process of natural evolution. In the growth of the combine he sees accumulating the means for the easy solution of most of the problems associated with the rearrangement of the industrial order. The step from a combination of private capitalists to the state control of industry and commerce is not a great one for the imagination of the Socialist to take; and it must be acknowledged in his favour that recent developments have produced support for his theories from the most unlikely quarters. Ultra-Conservative journals and magazines faced by the new situation created by the Morgan Shipping Trust, have freely given expression to the view that new methods are needed to combat the form of competition with which we now have to deal. It is admitted that there are but two ways of opposing the Trusts; one is to answer the Combine with a Combine, and the other is call in the aid of the State. Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's direct attack on British interests has obliged the British commercial man to realise the weakness of his much-prized position of independence, and to face the American Trust we have the institution of a Combine of British shipping firms. For the present the Government's part in the struggle is limited by naval necessities, and subsidies are to be given to the great British lines in consideration of their claims on vessels as auxiliary cruisers. It is scarcely necessary, however, to say that this is but a beginning of a new policy, which will eventually bring the State into closer relationship with commerce than was the case even under the Navigation Laws of Cromwell or Charles II. A reversion to those laws has already been freely discussed, and in the current "Monthly Review" there is the outline of an Imperial scheme which is in effect but a suggestion to apply the principle of the navigation laws of the reign of Richard II to present circumstances. Under those laws no merchandise could be shipped out of the British realm except in British ships on pain of forfeiture, and it is now proposed in reference to competition other than American that the ancient statutes should be revived to the extent of prohibiting the vessels of foreign countries carrying into British ports anything but their own national produce.

There are substantial reasons why a policy of this character should not be, and undoubtedly could not with advantage, be levelled against the United States. The writer in the "Monthly" discussing the profit and loss on the "Atlantic Deal", appropriately puts forward the Morgan view, which shows that the Yankee control of Transatlantic trade has some compensations for us. It was inevitable that America should one day challenge our monopoly of that trade. At the best she cannot hold more than a fair share of it, and in the event of a European war in which England might be involved, it would be an undoubted advantage to have our corn carried in vessels flying the American flag. One immediate gain that may be counted upon as the result of the "deal" is the great impetus to English shipbuilding that will of necessity follow. But the more important gain is the strategical one already indicated. The point of international law involved is exceedingly delicate, but it is very probable that any attempt on the part of a Power opposed to us to seize American ships carrying food-stuffs to England would result in the United States actively ranging herself on the British side. History has already provided an example of this. When war broke out between England and France at the end of the eighteenth century, America, albeit France was her greatest friend, continued to supply England with corn. This action produced a diplomatic quarrel, and it was only by France withdrawing her claims, that the United States Government was prevented from joining England in the war. It is thus possible that the Morgan Shipping Trust may in reality be the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon partnership which is the beautiful dream of Anglo-Saxon idealists and a vision of terror to European statesmen. However that be, while natural and economic conditions may order that the bulk of the Transatlantic trade shall fall into Yankee hands the "Monthly" reviewer holds, and all will agree, that so far as the rest of the world is concerned, the British mercantile marine must be predominant.

The Empire has given us the predominance and provides the means to insure its retention. Any design to spread the dominion of the Morgan syndicate beyond the Atlantic must be checked at once and, says the magazine writer, "if our capitalists are not prepared to do it, then the Imperial Government must gird itself". A simple re-enactment of the old navigation laws, which permitted foreign vessels to bring into British ports only the produce of their own countries, we are told, must infallibly choke out all foreign competition. Of a surety it would if, as is suggested, by an arrangement with the Colonies the whole shipping of the Empire were formed into a great combination. This idea is put forward as one which might well be considered by the Colonial Premiers now conferring in London, and who might devise a scheme ready to be put into operation when the necessity for it arose. Of this proposal the writer who propounds it says truly enough that instead of being a reactionary project it indicates a bold step forward on the higher socialistic path which England and the Colonies have been treading already with a light heart. The postal and telegraphic services in England, the greater advances made in Australasia and State Railways and other Governmental enterprise in India, have familiarised us with the idea of State interference which was the pet aversion of the political economists of the nineteenth century. And it is significant that at the beginning of the twentieth century the accumulated power of private capitalists is compelling men of all sections of society and the commercial man more than any other, to look to the State as the saviour of threatened enterprises. After all Cromwell's idea of the commercial State is likely to supply the model of the Britain of the present century. At any rate the principle of assisting British trade to meet the competition of foreign rivals, is bound to receive the sanction of Government the more readily as the stress of international rivalry increases.

CHINESE VIRTUES.

IT has been said of Thomas Carlyle that he regarded the Chinese as standing highest in the scale of humanity because of their reverence for their ancestors and the respect which they paid to agricultural labour. Prince Ukhtomsky in an article in the "Contemporary Review" on "The Genius of China" would seem to have a similar opinion of the great yellow race, and is evidently a thoroughgoing eulogist of China. The Prince has been in the Far East many times and takes a delight in portraying all that is good in the yellow man's character. That he believes in him "down to the ground" is made abundantly clear in his article, and he does not hesitate to prophesy various things, which, when they happen will "stagger humanity", and occasion disturbances in the world at large. After showing that he believes the Russians alone of all foreign nations are regarded by the Chinese as their friends, he quotes a story told by the Russian poet, Maikoff, which tells how he once asked the Kirghiz Sultan Vailkhanoff, what was his philosophy of history. He answered "God Almighty gave the sovereignty of the earth to my ancestor, Jenghis Khan. For our sins it has been taken away from his descendants and given to the White Tsar. That is my philosophy of history". It is not quite clear, however, whether the White Tsar means "the Son of Heaven", or the Russian Tsar. The Prince says in the course of his article that Western Europe has made a terrible breach in the great wall of China spiritually considered :—"Who and what can save China from falling entirely under the foreign yoke? We believe Russia alone can. From Russia's example the Western people will learn to understand and value an active faith which gives peace not less than Buddhism with its assuagement of the rebellious will, and at the same time brings the gladdening dawn of man's regeneration. This is the key of our unique success, unparalleled in history in subjecting kingdom after kingdom, not merely by open hostility and military achievement, but also by the secret powers of emotional sympathy and the irresistible necessity under which we lie of finding in every intelligent creature of whatever face, of whatever race, a comrade and brother with equal rights before God and the Tsar". It is possible that Prince Ukhtomsky may expect that the Russian Tsar will become ruler of China, and so acquire a double right to the title of the "Son of Heaven", which included the idea of White Prince and White Tsar. He dreads the possibility of Great Britain converting the yellow man into a sepoy, and boldly states that Russia's chief aim in the Yellow East is to guard against such possibilities. Prince Ukhtomsky does not touch on the political question of the future relations of China to the Great Powers, but waxes eloquent in praise of the Chinese. They are according to him a cruelly maligned race. The veneration of departed parents and ancestors, the recognition of the existence of their forefathers as living spirits who are able to enter into communication with their descendants, takes the place of religion. The presence and activity of spirits is seen in everything. Among other virtues are their learning; the care which they take of every scrap of paper marked with hieroglyphics, the incredible industry with which they study, overcoming the greatest obstacles; and the respect of the people and of the authorities for learning. All these virtues, according to Prince Ukhtomsky, go to make the Chinese the first race in the world to-day.

THE REMISSION OF REVENUE ARREARS.

THE Bombay Presidency Association have made a representation to the local Government, which is a very remarkable piece of special pleading. The Association is obliged to justify its existence, and the letter which has been addressed in its name to the Bombay Government on the subject of revenue arrears is an attempt to put an impossible case in as forcible a way as may be. The Government of India have set apart a sum of two crores of rupees to compensate the Provincial Governments for the remission of famine arrears of revenue. The sum allotted to the Bombay Presidency for this purpose amounts to Rs. 1,30,00,000, and the Presidency Association makes the very patent suggestion that the Bombay Government is acting dishonestly in its anxiety to secure that liberality in regard to remissions shall not be misplaced. The Government have issued orders that inquiries shall be made as to which individual occupants having already had the benefit of suspension without inquiry, relief is due; and that those who can pay from their resources without resort to the money lender are to be required to meet their liabilities. This very reasonable direction has, however, greatly perturbed the Presidency Association. They base their representation on statements made in the Supreme Legislative Council, where the phrase beloved of an eloquent but unpractical statesman was echoed in regard to Indian famine arrears. It is all very well to speak of wiping the slate clean but in regard to the present matter we have to ask whose slate? It was never intended by the Supreme Government that those who could pay their debts should be relieved of the liability by a measure which was designed for the benefit of the distressed ryot. When the Presidency Association calls for a clean slate we have to ask on whose behalf it speaks? Is it on behalf of the cultivator who has no other resource but partial crops or on behalf of the class for whom it has previously spoken with a pretty loud voice? If the remission of revenue is to be carried out on reasonable lines, there must be individual inquiry as to means. It is altogether begging the question to refer to the observations of the Famine Commission in regard to the relationship of individual enquiry to the administration of direct relief. Where relief is urgently needed, the delay caused by a too nice inquiry may have disastrous results. But in the case of the collection of suspended revenue a year or more after the period of distress has been passed, there is every justification for a careful investigation as to the resources of the people, whose means have not been inquired into. The circumstances of many have already been investigated for the purposes of suspensions, and the Government order only directs, fairly enough, that all claiming remissions shall be placed on an equal footing.

THE DISTURBANCES AT SANDHURST.

WE regret to learn through a Reuter's telegram that the recent trouble with the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, has assumed a much more serious phase than we gathered would be the case from the earlier information received. There can be little doubt on the facts disclosed that the offending cadets deserve exemplary punishment, for their conduct has not only been derogatory to discipline but unbecoming to their character as officers elect and gentlemen. Making every allowance for the exuberance of youthful spirits, it would be impossible for the authorities to overlook or condone in any way conduct which has brought discredit upon the college, but in the absence of proof against the actual culprits of the unexplained fires it seems rather hard that sixty cadets should be rusticated unless the names of the offenders are given up. The schoolboy code of honour, and the cadets are little more than boys fresh as they are from school, forbids such a course and we are surprised that the Commander-in-Chief ever passed such an order. The recent trouble at Eton over the stopping up of the key holes and the subsequent abortive attempts of the Headmaster to obtain the names of the offenders might have warned Lord Roberts that the schoolboy code of honour is as strong as ever. It may be argued that military discipline demanded the surrender of the Sandhurst offenders, but, on the other hand, from a schoolboy point of view the cadet who "sneaked" would have an extremely unhealthy time even after he had passed into the army. His reputation would follow him, and in all probability it would not be long ere he began to consider the advisibility of sending in his papers. A direct appeal from Lord Roberts to the offenders' sense of honour might have been attended with better results.

RANJITSINHJI IN FORM.

INDIAN cricketers will be glad to see from a Reuter's telegram, published to-day, that Ranjitsinhji has signalised his return to form by an innings of 230 for Sussex vs. Essex at Leyton. This is not only the highest individual innings this season, but the only one of 200 played so far in first class cricket. During the first few weeks of the season the great player was a mere shadow of his former self, and up to the first week in June had certainly done nothing to justify his inclusion in the England team against Australia. A series of small scores was all he could look back upon until Sussex's match with Surrey at the Oval on June 9th, 10th, and 11th when he played a fine innings of 135, at the same time playing himself back into his true form. The miserably cold weather and wet wickets which prevailed in England during the earlier part of the season were bound to act prejudicially on an Indian player. It is disappointing to learn that a strained leg has kept Ranjitsinhji out of the third test match which commenced yesterday at Lord's, but he will still have an opportunity of doing something big against the Australians in the two matches which remain to be played.

THE profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year (including Rs. 3,10,126 brought forward) amount to Rs. 20,37,045. Out of this a dividend has been declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, 4 lakhs added to the Bank's Reserve, one lakh to Pension Fund, and Rs. 5,37,045 carried forward.

BRITISH postal orders sold in India, which have hitherto been payable only in the United Kingdom (including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) and at the British post office at Constantinople, are now also payable at the British post offices at Smyrna and Salonica and the British Post Office Agency at Panama.

RAPID progress is being made with the work on the Kushalgarh, Kohat and Thal Railway. Within the last ten weeks some 42 miles of rails have been laid, and all the major and minor bridges in this length have been built. It is expected that the work will be completed in a few days; in fact the railway would have reached Thal some time ago but for delays caused by storms.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 1st July was 554, giving a death-rate of 37·12 per annum per thousand, as against 42·41 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·31, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 75 died from fevers; 45, plague; 3, small-pox; 10, measles; 55, phthisis; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 35, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 42, still-born; 68, old age and debility; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 17; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 240; Hindu low caste, 68; Musalman, 138; Parsi, 30; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 3; European, 1; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 328 as against 310 the corresponding period of last year, and 205 the average over the past five years.

THOSE of the members of the House of Commons who are interested in shipping have formed a vigilance committee.

AN ELECTRIC TRUST.

OF INTEREST TO BOMBAY.

BY R. DONALD.

Two years ago, writes Mr. R. Donald in the "Westminster Gazette" you published an article by me on "snowball" electricity, in which I pointed out that promoters were at work organising an electric trust. Since then the "snowball" has been rolling over the country, picking up new interest on its way and getting bigger and bigger.

The pivot around which the system revolves and has its being is the British Electric Traction Company. It is called a traction company; but up to now it has been much more of a promoting company, and a most prolific parent it has proved. It acquires old tramway undertakings and converts them to electric traction. It promotes light railways, works them for a time, then turns them over to subsidiary companies, retaining control and securing profits incidental to their promotion, including underwriting fees. In this way it has given birth to a whole brood of companies. The directors are the same in each case, with a local one or two thrown in—generally men of local influence. But the company lives beyond its title. Its ambitions are unbounded. It is gobbling up more than it can digest. It has promoted, or secured the control of over eighty subsidiary concerns. Some of them, like the Electrical Power Distribution Company, are parent companies in themselves, which are threatening to give birth to as numerous a progeny. The interests of the group are scattered over England, north, south, east and west. They have outposts in Scotland and Ireland, and just to show their catholicity and to prove that their patriotism is not confined to England, they control tramways in Auckland, New Zealand, in Nelson, British Colombia, and in Buenos Ayres.

The British Electric Traction Company has seven directors, three of them titled gentlemen—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Lord Rathmore, and Sir Charles Fremantle—who may or may not possess expert knowledge of electric traction. The other four directors are Mr. C. S. Drummond, Mr. J. S. Raworth, Mr. C. S. B. Hilton, and Mr. Emile Garcke,—more especially Mr. Garcke, who is "managing." Mr. Garcke is on the boards of forty or more of them, including sundry prospective parents. He is chairman of no fewer than twelve and the controlling shareholder in others. The chief multiple directors in the group appear to be Mr. Garcke, Mr. J. S. Raworth, and Mr. R. P. Sellon, who is a member of the chief committee of the board and has twenty-five other directorships. The legal adviser, who always accompanies them, is Mr. Sydney Morse.

A "COMBINE" IN TRAMWAYS.

The following is a list of places where the group control tramways or light railways, or have secured tramway rights in or about:—Accrington, Appledore, Auckland, New Zealand, Barnsley, Barrow-in-Furness, Batley, Bideford, Birmingham and District, Bournemouth, Brandon, Bridge of Allan, Brighton, Cambridge, Cavehill and District, Cork, Croydon, Devonport, Dewsbury, Dudley, Durham, Gateshead, and District, Gorleston, Gosport, Gravesend, Greenock, Hanley, Hartlepool, Hyde, Jarrow, Kidderminster and District, Kinver, Leamington, Longton, Loughboro', Merthyr, Middlesex (N), Middleton, Norley and District, Nelson (B.C.), Newcastle-under-Lyme, Oldham and Ashton, Peterborough, Pontypridd, Poole and District, Port Glasgow, Rhondda Valley, Rickmansworth, Rossendale, Rothesay, Sandgate and Hythe, Sheerness, Shoreham, Somerset (W.), Southport, South Shields, Spen Valley, Staffordshire (S.), Stirling, Stourbridge and District, Swansea, Taunton, Tynemouth and District, Warwick, Wednesbury, Wellingborough, Weston-super-Mare, Westward Ho, West Bromwich Wigan and District, Windermere, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham, Yarmouth, &c., &c.

One wouldthink that there is scope enough in goiding, developing, and managing all these various undertakings without starting others, but they take up only a small part of the activities of Mr. Garcke and his friends.

They have promoted most of the Electric Power Bills. The theory of the original Power schemes was that they would supply current in the bulk to any authorised distributors, local authorities, or companies. This was a very plausible scheme, but a better one was soon discovered. Why should not the suppliers in bulk become the "authorised distributors" themselves under other names, retaining the wholesale and retail business? This roundabout way means, of course, more companies, more fees, more directorships, more profits. And it is being carried, or rather, schemed out. Take, for instance, the Electrical Power Distribution Company, Limited. This company was formed in June, 1898 (directors: Emile Garcke, J. S. Raworth, R. P. Sellon, C. S. Hilton, W. L. Madgen). Its business was to promote Electric Power Bills and secure Provisional Orders; not to work them, of course. It was tied up to the British Electric Traction Company as promoter and financier (same controlling directors,) and since then, and through it, to the Brush Electrical Engineering Company (under same control). The managing director is, in this case, Mr. Madgen, who less than two years ago was connected with the electrical industry as the advertisement manager of an electrical paper. He is now a director of over twenty companies in the "group," and was recently appointed managing director of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company. In two years the Electrical Power Distribution Company has begotten, or allies itself with, the County of Durham Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., County of Durham Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd; North Metropolitan Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., County of Kent Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., County of Northampton Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., County of Surrey Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., County of Sussex Electrical Power Distribution Co., Ltd., Thames Valley Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Banbury and Distric Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Penarth Electric Lighting Co., Ltd., Weston-super-Mare and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.

Others are in process of incubation. It should be noted that each one of the above companies, with the exception of the last three, is also looking forward to the birth of other companies, so that we have a cycle of promoting companies at work, all busy creating others. Few of these companies have done any work up to the present. They are no doubt waiting for an opportune moment to appeal to the public.

The Electrical Power Distribution Company holds electric lighting orders in sixteen towns, and is getting others.

A COMBINATION OF "COMBINES."

Let us now see how this combination of companies will work into each other's hands. Take the county of Durham, which seems to be severely attacked by the Octopus. The county of Durham Electrical Power Distribution Company was promoted in 1899 to exploit Provisional Orders for Durham and Gateshead, adding Jarrow the next year. Instead of working these areas themselves Messrs. Garcke and Co. promoted the County of Durham Electric Power Supply Company in 1900 to do the productive part. From an industrial and economical point of view one would have thought that the company which distributed current in these towns ought to have manufactured it, just as a municipality would do. That is the simple, direct, and economical way. But under the system adopted the Electric Supply Company has a roving commission over a populous part of the county for supplying current in bulk. The Electrical Company will distribute the current supplied to it by the Electric Company—note the subtle distinction in the titles!—which will charge the full Board of Trade rate where it has obtained a monopoly—that is, where it holds Provisional Orders—and will be able to offer current at low rates to towns that are just contemplating entering upon the business themselves. Again, the Electric Supply Company will have a ready-made customer in the British Electric Traction Company, which controls the tramways in Jarrow, Gateshead, South Shields, Durham and Brandon—but I fear that the Durham family will not be limited to three.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CONDITION.

IMPROVEMENT MAINTAINED.

LONDON, JULY 2, 8-35 P. M.

The seven o'clock bulletin states that the same steady progress in his Majesty's health is maintained. The local pain is less and the days are passed in greater comfort.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The ten o'clock Bulletin says that the King has slept well and nothing has occurred to mar the excellent progress his Majesty is now making.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, the 1st inst., states :—

The "London Radical Weekly" which on the 26th June, announced that the King's disease was appendicitis avers that his Majesty is now suffering from glycosuria albumenaris.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables :—

The bonfire display last night afforded a magnificent spectacle, in spite of a sharp thunderstorm.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENTS.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The review of the Indian Contingents which was conducted on precisely the same lines as yesterday's review, was favoured with pleasant weather. Twelve hundred men mustered, including the Indian cluntеers. The Duke of Connaught commanded. The Bands of the Coldstream and the Irish Guards played the various detachments to the parade ground. All were heartily cheered, especially the Gurkhas.

The splendour of the uniforms worn by the chiefs accompanying the Prince of Wales attracted great attention. The Queen, attended by all the British and foreign Royalties, was evidently warmly interested in the proceedings.

The Prince of Wales presented the China medals to the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir Pertab Singh and Major Cox.

Altogether it was a brilliant and inspiriting spectacle.

THE KING AND THE IMPERIAL CONTINGENTS.

Lord Roberts has directed General Kelly Kenny to inform the Duke of Connaught that the King desires it to be made known that his soldiers from the Colonies and India are worthy representatives of the Army and of the Empire, and that in the sick room he heard with gratification the expression of welcome from the people to their loyal comrades.

PROBABLE PARADE OF COLONIAL TROOPS.

In view of the improvement in the King's health a movement is on foot to organize a parade of Colonial troops on a sufficiently large scale to admit of a large number of public witnessing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A cablegram to the "Englishman", dated the 1st instant, states :—

The review of the Colonial troops to-day, by the Prince of Wales, passed off most successfully before an enormous crowd, but regrets were expressed that the Indian and Colonial forces were not reviewed together in Hyde Park.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE KOMATSU.

JAPAN'S ENVOY CONSPICUOUSLY HONOURED.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Prince Komatsu and his entire suite have had a farewell audience of the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Throughout his visit the Prince has been conspicuously honoured. For instance he was the only foreign representative to be formally entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

PERSONAL INTERVENTION OF THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The differences between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers have become so acute that the Emperor personally intervened yesterday. His Majesty pressed for a prolonged joint council, and insisted on a reconciliation and a resumption of the negotiations for a renewal of the Ausgleich and a revision of the joint customs tariff.

THE SANDHURST DISTURBANCES

CADETS RUSTICATED.

Lord Roberts has vigorously intervened at Sandhurst and ordered sixty of the cadets to be rusticated unless the culprits of the unexplained fires are disclosed. It is stated that twenty-seven cadets who are unable to prove an alibi are leaving. It is understood that changes will be made in the staff of the college.

[A Camberley correspondent whose contribution came by last mail states that in consequence of of several suspicious fires having occurred in the cadets' and other quarters at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the War Office stopped all leave until the offenders had been discovered. On June 11th after mess, as a protest, 200 cadets broke out of bounds, smashed the lamps in the college grounds, rolled a large roller into the ornamental lake, treated the Governor to rough music, and proceed into Camberley, and Yorktown, where they interrupted a a Foresters' fete. With reference to this outbreak another correspondent states that a picket of under officers, which was hastily summoned, proceeded into Camberley, and succeeded in arresting one cadet, who is now (June 14th), confined to his room. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Markham, commandant of the college, addressed the cadets who broke out, and stated that they would suffer for their act of insubordination. During the day telegraphic communications passed between the Governor and the War Office, and subsequently Sir E. Markham proceeded to London to have an interview with Mr. Brodrick. All leave for the cadets was stopped.]

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The following is the result of the Princess of Wales Stakes :—

Velez	1
Pietermaritzburg	2
Lascaris	3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE RIVER RAILWAYS.

REVERSION TO CIVIL CONTROL.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The railways in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have been handed back to the civil authorities.

RIOTS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

TROOPS FIRE ON THE MOB.

LONDON, JULY .

The workmen at Rostow, on the Don have sacked the factories, smashing the machinery. The peasants in the vicinity have pillaged the houses and farms of the landowners. The troops fired on the rioters, killing and wounding many The rioters are] headed by strangers dressed in fantastic uniforms, professing to be emissaries of the Tsar.

The agitation is general in Southern Russia.

[Rostov, or Rostof on the Don is in the Government of Ekaterinoslov and is situated about twenty miles above the mouth of the river which flows into the sea of Asov. Its importance is due to the agricultural development of Southern Russia, which has raised it in a century from a mere village to a large town with important fairs, an extensive grain shipping industry and trade in wool, oil, tallow ores, and pitch. Its population ten years ago was 61,256.]

LAWN TENNIS.

In the Lawn Tennis Championship, Miss Robbbes the holder. Mrs. Sterry. Messrs. Smith and Tisely beat the Brothers Doherty in the Doubles.

COUNTY CRICKET.

RANJITSINHJI'S RETURN TO FORM.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Warwickshire has beaten Hampshire by an innings and 33 runs.

Yorkshire has beaten Surrey by an innings and 102 runs.

Kent has beaten Gloucestershire by 98 runs.

Nottinghamshire versus Lancashire, Derbyshire versus London County and Essex versus Sussex have been drawn.

PrinceRanjitsinhji playing yesterday at Leyton completed a score of 230, the highest made this season. Owing to a sprained leg he will not play in to-morrow's test match.

LAFER.

In the test match played at Sheffield to-day, the Australians are all out for 194 runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" says that Ranjitsinhji has regained his cricket form scoring 230 in a single innings.

THE SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MILITARY COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

An "Englishman's" special cablegram, dated London, the 1st instant, states :—

The "Times" publishes a telegram from its Johannesburgh correspondent to the effect that doubts are entertained as to the wisdom of dividing South Africa into separate military commands. The step is regarded as politically retrograde.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Both the Home and Foreign Press hail with satisfaction the renewal of the Triple Alliance which is considered a valuable guarantee of peace.

RECEPTION TO CORONATION ENVOYS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 2nd July, says that Lady Lansdowne gave a great reception last night to the Coronation Envoys, the Indians and Colonials, and all the distinguished members of Society collected at the present time in London, being present.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables :—It is reported that the Governor-Generalship of Australia has been accepted by Lord Brassey.

Lord Brassey was Governor of Victoria from 1895 to 1900. He was created a Baron in 1886. He is a Barrister of Lincoln's Inn; Younger Brother Trinity House; Hon. Com, Naval Volunteers; Hon. Col. Cinque Ports, Volunteer Artillery; Governor of Univ. Coll. London; Knight of St. John of Jerusalem and Commander of Legion of Honour, 1889. He was born on the 11th Feb. 1836; the eldest son of late T. Brassey and was educated at Rugby, and Univ. Coll. Oxford. B. A., Honours History School. Liberal M. P. (G. L.) Devonport, 1865, Hastings, 1868-86; President Statistical Society, 1879-80; Civil Lord of Admiralty, 1880-83; Secretary to Admiralty, 1883-85; served on Royal Commissions on Unseaworthy Ships; Defence of Coaling Stations: Relief of Aged Poor; Chairman of Opium Commission; Lord-in-Waiting 1894 and President of the Institution of Naval Architects, 1893-95. He has published "Work and Wages", "Naval Annual", "British Navy", 5 vols,. "British Seamen" "British Work and Foreign Wages".

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Brigadier-General Ventris completes his tenure as District Commander this month but continues to officiate in command of the Poona District until Major General Burnett returns from leave.

Hon. Chaplain Gerald Edward Nicolls, M.A., of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, resigns his appointment.

Lieut. James Moore is transferred from the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, to the Karachi Artillery Volunteers. Lieut. Edward Mortan Deane, Bombay Volunteers Rifles, is transferred to the first Battalion Calcutta Volunteers Rifles, in the same rank, with effect from the 1st May, vice Lieut. A. L. Hall, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Orders are awaited from the War Office regarding the trooping programme for time-expired men in India.

All the four local corps in Rajputana have been rearmed with .303 rifles—the Merwara Battalion, the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Forces.

The local Governments have been asked to furnish detailed lists of all surviving Native Officers and soldiers who took part in the siege of Delhi, and the defence and relief of Lucknow during the Mutiny, with a view to their attendance at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. We trust the British pensioners who did similar service will not be forgotten. There are a number of them settled in India.

BOMBAY arrivals, July 3.—Pallard, Major, Bo. H. E. Governor's Body-guard, on duty from Poona

Wheeler, Lieut. Bo., 2nd E. Dublin Fusiliers proceeding to Aden from Deolali.

Departure, July 3.—Cowie, Captain Bo., Ordnance Department on transfer to Kirkee.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The report of the proceedings at the official railway enquiry, held at Rampurhat, on the 1st instant, into the circumstances attending the disastrous accident on the East Indian Railway, shows that the accident was entirely due to the train meeting a local storm of intense force, which overturned every vehicle, except the engine, brake-van and a horse-box.

The train was brought to a standstill by the wind before it was blown over, although the driver had steam on up to the moment the accident took place.

The Committee also find that the storm was blowing from a westerly direction, and confined itself to a narrow strip of country about a mile wide. The storm evidently struck the train with its full force, as villages near that part of the line suffered most.

Everything was done in providing prompt medical assistance to the injured.

The report of the Government Inspector of Railways is expected to be issued in the course of a few days.

MADRAS HARBOUR TRUST.

HENCEFORTH TO BE CALLED PORT TRUST.

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The Bill amending the Madras Harbour Trust Act is to be drafted; the main provisions of which will be to make the Harbour Trust a Port Trust, to provide for repayment of outstanding loan by graduated payments, the interest on the loan being reduced to 4 per cent.; to which latter end the Government of India has agreed to appoint a whole-time chairman to alter the boundaries of the harbour, and port, protective revertment is to be maintained, but not extended by the Harbour Trust, hereafter to be called the Port Trust.

The southern limit of the port is to be fixed at the north bank of the Coovum and the southern accretion is to be visited.

The Port Trust is subject to the control of the Government, and is to have the collections of port dues, etc., as well as the spending of them, and is to correspond direct with Government and not through the Presidency Port Officer as hitherto.

Various minor amendments on lines of the Bombay Act as agreed at the recent conference between the Harbour Trustees and the Government are also to be adopted, though not going quite so far as the Harbour Trust delegates asked in the matter of contracts and guarantees to debenture holders.

POONA CRICKET SEASON OPENED.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. NIZAM'S C. C.

POONA, JULY] 3.

The first cricket match of the Poona season was played to-day between the Poona Gymkhana and the Nizam's Cricket Club.

The weather was fine and the ground in good condition. The attendance was fair.

The visitors won the toss; went in first and made 148.

NIZAM'S CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Joshia, c Arthur, b Harris	6
Sayna, l b w Harris	10
Pais, c Furber, b Cahill	0
Nizamoodin, not out	33
Kadir, b Harris	4
Erackshaw, b Harris	0
Kadir, (gr) c Cahill, b Harris	0
Gungam, b Furber	2
Gregory c Field, b Harris	41
Hasanalli c. Field, b Harris	6
Sampson b Cahill	3
Extras	43
Total	148

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Field, c, Nizamoodin b. Pais	117
Mr. Arthur b. Sampson	16
Mr. Lumsden b. Erackshaw	7
Mr. Tillard run out	31
Mr. Harris c. Pais b. Erackshaw	3
Mr. Savile b. Kadir	10
Mr. Stewart Smith b. Pais	1
Mr. Furber not out	27
Mr. Edmeades c. Hasanalli b. Pais	0
Mr. Cahill, Major Baynes did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total	223

The Gymkhana won the match by three wickets and 75 Runs.

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

The annual sports of the Shropshire Light Infantry commenced at Ghorpuri to-day.

A good many of events were merely preliminaries, the finals of which have been held over. Chief among those decided were the bicycle and a few flat races, high and long jumps, and tug of war.

The two miles bicycle race was won by Bugler Cox, in 6 minutes 18 seconds, and the three miles race by Private Buttler in 7 minutes 44 seconds.

Colour-Sergeant Alford carried off the high jump with a tape measured riss of 4 ft. 11 inches and Private Taylor the long jump by covering 17 ft. 3 inches of turf.

A good race was witnessed for the half mile flat race. Nine competitors started. Private Brown winning comfortably in 2 minutes 21 1-5 seconds. Private Billington the well-known sprinter of the regiment ran second.

Private Chandler put up the best record in the contest for putting the shot, a sixteen-pounder, which he threw 27 feet 11 inches :

The Corporals' Race, 220 yards, was won by Lance Corporal Walter with Lance Corporals Connor and Johnson next in order.

The sports will be continued to-morrow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Snez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Tanceriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Mzambique, Majunga interrupted.

Bhamo route to China Interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Cables Dominique, Martinique, St. Lucia, Martinique Guadalaupe, Martinique, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Granada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used,

Cable Fort De. France, Puerto, Plata restored establishing communicattion with Martinique via the Northern Cables.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	8	41 p.m.	0	28
Teheran	3	8	45 p.m.	0	11
Suez					

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd July, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	23	0	5
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	18	0	2

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

LICENSING DANGEROUS TRADES.

A MEETING of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber of the Municipal Buildings. Mr. Muljі B. Barbhay a presided.

FACTORY LICENSES.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered by the Corporation :—"With reference to the Fee Table sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 7174 of the 20th March 1899 under Sections 394 and 479 of the Municipal Act, I have the honour to state that the fee for "packing, pressing, cleansing, preparing or manufacturing by any process whatever cloths in indigo and cloths in other colours' has been fixed, at Rs. 20 and Rs. 5 respectively. When the license fee of Rs. 5 for dyeing in colours was originally fixed there were in the city very small dye-houses, in which only one man dyed a few cloths, but large dye-houses worked with steam power and employing a large number of workmen have now been established. It is therefore proposed that the scale of fees should be graded from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 both for dyeing in colours as well as in indigo. Several sugar refining factories have also been established in the city and as they are in their nature a distinct source of danger from fire and are likely to create a nuisance from smoke and smell, I propose to license the places where this trade is carried on and to impose a fee varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25".

Mr. Katrak moved that the Commissioner's recomendation be adopted.

M. Vitaldas afterwards proposed that the recommendation of the Commissioner be accepted with a proviso that no factory which was worked by hand power should be taxed more than Rs. 25 as licensing fee.

The rider was accepted by Mr. Katrak, and was accordingly embodied in the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that the Corporation were at present levying Rs. 25,000 more than they really required for the maintenance of the department, and this was a tax on trade. The reason advanced for the increase was that the Corporation requires more revenue because the work of the department had increased. When at present the actual income was Rs. 62,000 against an expenditure of Rs. 37,000. There was no reason, he submitted, for altering the existing scale of fees. If the corporation were convinced that for the purpose of efficiently maintaining the department more revenue was needed then it would be for the Corporation to say in what direction the fees should be altered. But so long as the revenue was considerably higher than what was required for the maintenance of the department, there was no reason for the alteration of the rules.

Mr. Baptista rose to move an amendment to the effect that the letter of the Commissioner be referred back to a committee with a request that they should report upon the strength, cost and efficiency of the Licensing Department, the number of the premises licensed at present and their nature, the revenue derived from the licenses, the principle upon which the licenses are fixed, and also make recommendations dealing with the Licensing Department, premises subject to licenses and the scale of fee.

The amendment was ruled out of order, and Mr Baptista accordingly announced that he would submit a notice of motion upon the subject.

Mr. D. E. Wacha considered that so far as the real object of these fees was concerned it mattered very little whether Rs. 20 or Rs. 2 was paid. If the fees was to be of any value in preventing danger it must be of a prohibitive character. What concern would Rs. 5 be to a factory worth three lakhs?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said it had been pointed out that the object of the licenses was to keep dangerous trades under control. And it had also been stated that fees for licenses could be fixed for large and small factories at the same rate. All that was required to keep these factories under control was money for the carrying on of the department, but how did they propose to collect the money? Were they going to impose the same fee upon a very large factory as upon a very small one? The larger factory would cost more in the way of supervision and it was only fair that it should pay more towards the maintenance of the department.

Mr. Unvala subsequently moved the following amendment :—That the fees should be for works used for packing, pressing cleaning, preparing and manufactering Indigo, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 in supersession of the Corporation's resolution relating to such works; and that works used for sugar refining from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

The amendment was rejected, and the original proposition accepted.

THE DRAINAGE OF KAMATHIPURA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the recommendation of the Commissioner embodied with following letter be approved and adopted :—

"I have the honour to draw the attention of the Corporation to the very unsatisfactory condition of certain house-gullies in the Kamathipura District. They have been carefully examined by the Drainage Engineer who reports that they are twenty in number and have an aggregate length of 6,265 feet. They are the property of the Municipality and the cost of replacing them with the modern type of gully cannot be imposed upon the adjacent house-owners. As a result of a personal inspection, the Drainage Engineer reports as follows to their present condition:—The house-gullies in the Kamathipura District are in a very insanitary state. They are paved with rough dressed blue stone pavement, which in nearly every instance has become very uneven causing foul water to collect in pools and to become stagnant. Also the joints of this pavement are in many cases loose and sullage water finds its way through joints and soaks into the ground under the foundations of the houses. All these gullies are drained on the closed pipe system which for a district of this kind cannot, in my opinion, be satisfactory owing to the frequent blockages or chokes which continually occur. No Inspection chambers or other means of obtaining access to the drains have been provided, so that the work of removing chokes is rendered more difficult and at the same time more costly than it should be. Sullage water is allowed to pass into the pipe drains by means of gully traps and when these gully traps become choked, as is frequently the case, the foul water overflows on to the paving which causes the nuisance I have already referred to. Many of the gullies are at a lower level than the road with the result that in the S. W. Monsoon they become flooded and the sewer is surcharged. The whole of the work in this district is some twenty years old, it having been executed by the Municipality at Municipal expense in about the year 1882. I am of opinion that all these gullies should be remodelled on the open drain system at the earliest possible date'. The Executive Health Officer writes as follows concerning these gullies:—'I have inspected the locality and am of opinion that for the reasons stated by the Drainage Engineer the remodelling of the gullies on the open drain system is an urgent necessity in the interests of the public health. I have visited these gullies myself in company with both the above officers and agree with them in thinking that the necessity for improving them has been clearly established. I have therefore, the honour to request the sanction of the Corporation to the work being taken in hand as soon as funds can be provided. The cost is estimated at Rs. 20,000 and I will submit proposals for the provision of this amount either from Loan Funds or Surplus Cash Balances, if the Corporation decide that the work is necessary and urgent".

Dr. Sukhia seconded.

Mr. S. D. Khote was of opinion that it would be better to submit the matter to the Standing Committee, with a request that they should discover to what item the cost should be debited. He moved an amendment to that effect.

De Monte seconded,

Dr. Katrak said he hoped if the resolution were carried that better materials would be used in the work than had been used in the district in the past.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he hoped the resolution moved be passed, but he thought if that were the case the Corporation should have submitted to them detailed estimates of the cost of the work. It was not sufficient for the Corporation to pass a lump sum.

The amendment was lost, and the original resolution was afterwards carried.

THE TULSI LAKE.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas the report from the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer as to the Tulsi Lake supply was submitted for consideration to the Committee.

The substance of the report has already been published. The Commissioner in submitting it to the Corporation stated he was of opinion that it was highly desirable to raise the roof the inlet well and thereby ensure thorough perflation of the outside air. The effect of this he thought, would be to materially improve the quality of the water in the well. A weir would be costly and difficult to arrange, for, and he would not recommend its adoption until the other methods had been tried and had failed.

Mr. A. Fairlie Bruce, the Water Engineer, took exception to the report in one particular, though he agreed with it in the main. He writes :—

"In my opinion the proposal to deliver the water over a weir would have little effect on the quality of the water and is objectionable, as it would necessitate very costly structural alterations and would, moreover, require a sacrifice of head and so diminish the quantity of water delivered. Nor does he see the need for raising the roof of the settling tank, as after the construction of the new filters it will no longer be used for its present purpose, but will then only receive filtered water. Screens are ready for erection in the inlet well, but have been delayed until the bye pass connection has been completed. If it be decided to admit the water over a weir they would be rendered useless. In being admitted to the filters the water is aerated to as great an extent as would be possible were it passed over a weir".

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

REPRESENTATION BY THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE President and Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association have addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Famine Department, on the subject of the remission of Land Revenue arrears on account of famine :—

We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to submit for the favourable consideration of Government the following representation in respect of the orders recently passed by Government in their Resolution, dated 21st April 1902, in the matter of remitting the famine arrears of the Presidency. The Resolution under reference states that "the Government of India have sanctioned the remission of arrears of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 1,30,00,000 in this Presidency," and that "this sum of Rs. 1,30,00,000 is based on figures of actual or probable suspensions at the end of the Revenue year 1901 and of estimated suspensions for the current Revenue year, as reported by the Collectors from time to time." And the following instructions are issued for the guidance of District Officers :—

(a) That in cases in which suspensions have been granted after detailed inquiry regarding crops reaped and ability to pay from resources at disposal, they can now be converted into remissions without further investigation. (b) That in all other cases, in which it has been deemed necessary or desirable to suspend or postpone the collection of land revenue, it should be carefully ascertained to which individual occupants relief is due—and to what extent, whether the whole or only a proportion of the arrears due from them should be struck off the account (c) That occupants who reaped sufficient crops or have other means than borrowing of discharging their dues are, of course, not egitled to relief.

In view of the declarations publicly made by H. E. the Viceroy and the Home and Finance members of the Government of India in the Supreme Legislative Council in March last, the Council of the Association regard with no small amount of surprise and regret the issue of the present instructions by the Bombay Government. In the course of the last Budget debate at Calcutta, it was repeatedly stated on behalf of the Government of India that the object which that Government had in view in directing the remission of close upon two crores of land revenue arrears was to wipe

THE FAMINE SLATE CLEAN

and to give a fresh start to the cultivators in famine tracts, unencumbered with past liabilities on the score of the Government demand. Thus H. E. the Viceroy was pleased to observe :—"The point upon which we laid the greatest stress was that relief, if given, should be given to the needy. Now the neediest among the needy in British India are, as no one will dispute, the cultivators who in Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the British District of Ajmer, have during the past two years been so grievously smitten by famine. We ascertained that the total arrears of land revenue, already suspended in these areas, was just short of two crores or a sum of £1,320,000. We therefore resolved to wipe off the whole of these arrears by a stroke of the pen. It would have taken three or four years to collect this sum and a good deal of it, no doubt, would never have been collected at all. We thought it better, however, to remove all doubt upon the matter by writing off the entire debt and by compensating the local Governments for the portion of it, that would, in ordinary circumstances, have fallen to their share." Similarly the Honourable Mr. Ibbetson, the Home Member, said in the course of his speech :—"To my mind, the one great feature of the present Budget which, above all others, lends it distinction is the remission of all outstanding famine arrears, amounting to 1 1-3 millions sterling or two crores of rupees. I believe that the money could have been spent in no wiser, in no more beneficent—in the long run, I would almost say, in no more productive manner. My lord, again I venture to speak as one who knows, when last I had the honour of addressing this Council in connection with a Budget Statement I alluded to the difficult and anxious nature of the task of nursing through its period of convalescence a Province which had endured such calamities as had then afflicted the Central Provinces. And one of my greatest difficulties is dealing with the famine arrears. The task now before the present Chief Commissioner is still more difficult and still more anxious, inasmuch as a second famine has followed close upon the first; and what is true of him is true of other Local Governments, and especially of Bombay, parts of which have suffered even more grievously than the Central Provinces and to which by far the largest portion of the relief afforded has been given. I know how greatly their labours will be simplified and their hands strengthened, now that the Government of India have, with a wise generosity "wiped the famine slate of India clean." It is true that a portion and perhaps a considerable portion of the arrears thus remitted were practically irrecoverable and must in the end have been relinquished. But the remission of irrecoverable balances brings relief, no less than the remission of those that are recoverable, for no man can say with certainty under which category his own debt will be held to fall. If our resources had permitted only of partial remission, the Punjaub might have received a smaller share of the total relief, "but we were in a position to wipe the slate clear;—to give a fresh start, free from balances, to all the famine stricken tracts of British India, and the occasion was one, if ever there was one, for generosity, unmarred by too nice a discrimination". The Finance Member, the Honourable Sir Edward Law, was equally clear and equally emphatic in regard to the intentions of the Supreme Government. "Our opinion", he said "on the question is that during the coming year, a very large proportion of the arrears remitted would be collected without any semblance of oppression. These ideas are formed in the reports of competent local officers who have carefully studied the position in the Districts under their charge. We believe that the remissions we have sanctioned will entail a direct loss of revenue in the coming year of £738,000: and we have accepted this loss and that in subsequent years with the view of affording every reasonable opportunity of recuperation to the Royal in afflicted areas."

A DIFFICULT TASK PREFERRED.

It is obvious from the foregoing extracts that though the Government of India were advised that "a very large proportion of the arrears" could be recovered "without hardship" or "any semblance of oppression" which means that they could be paid by agriculturists from resources other than borrowing the Government of India deliberately decided to forgo the whole of the arrears and wipe the entire famine slate clean with the object of (1) giving a fresh start, free from balances, to cultivators of the afflicted tracts and and affording them every reasonable opportunity for recuperation; (2) not marring the generosity of Government by too nice a discrimination; and (3) simplifying the task before Local Governments and Administrations. The Government of Bombay have, however, unfortunately preferred a difficult task to a simple one, and it is a matter of deep disappointment to the public of this Presidency that the Local Government should propose to mar the generosity of the Supreme Government by too nice a discrimination. In a manner expressly deprecated by the Hon. Mr. Ibbetson. The instructions recently issued practically ignor the declared intentions of the Government of India and decline to wipe the famine slate of the Presidency clean. They direct the District Officers to recover, wherever possible, the arrears from resources other than borrowing, though the Government of India plainly desire these resources such as they may be to be available to the Ryot for the purpose of recuperation. And they propose to carry out this policy of "marring the generosity of the Government of India" by adhering to the method of individual inquiry and differentiation between those who can pay and those who cannot,—a method, which, whatever its theoretical merits has been condemned by successive Famine Commissions and by none more emphatically than by the last Famine Commission, presided over by so distinguished an administrator and member of the Civil Service as Sir Antony Mac Donnell.

AN EMPHATIC REMONSTRANCE.

The Council of the Association begs leave to enter its respectful but emphatic remonstrance against the course which the Local Government have thus chosen to adopt. Apart from the fact that the declared intentions of the Supreme Government ought to be binding on all Provincial Governments, there is the question how far it is open to the Bombay Government to take steps to recover a portion of the arrears, after receiving compensation from the Supreme Government for "writing off the entire debt." The necessity, moreover, of carrying out to their fullest extent the generous intentions of the Government of India is greater in this Presidency than any where else. The Presidency has suffered from two and in some parts from three famines in the course of the last five years. The revenue collection in the earlier years of this period was far too rigorous, and even in later years when a more liberal policy was adopted, its benefit was largely discounted by the omission on the part of Government to announce beforehand the intended relief to the Ryots concerned. The excitement and apprehensions caused by the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill of last year were also responsible for the collection of a considerable proportion of the arrears which otherwise would have remained unpaid. These circumstances point to the conclusion that those who are still in arrears are so because they are really unable to pay the state dues and they are clearly men to whom the relief so generously granted by the Government of India should be given without any further investigation, as much for the purpose of affording them reasonable opportunities for recuperation as for giving them a clean, "fresh start, free from balances".

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

IDEAS FOR DRESS DESIGNS.

MORE PRETTY SUNSHADES.

THE LACE MITTEN.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 13.

THE tendency of the dress designer is just now to study old pictures and prints and quaint old fashion-books for fresh inspiration, and not only to burrow in the past but to explore the unknown paths of the present. Originality is so precious an attribute to the designer of to-day that he or she, as the case may be, will even wonder into the Far East to get new ideas in form and colour. It is said that the quaint and picturesque coats that have been brought out this year, and of which we shall see more in the coming winter, are born of Oriental inspiration, and this is a proof at least that the modern designer of clothes is not content to be a mere artisan, and that he will not only ransack the past but investigate the present to get fresh impetus for his work. It is hardly foolish to say that clothes were never more artistically composed and contrived than in this our own day and generation; that never before was the designer of dress more a genuine artist. One of our cleverest designers goes straight to nature—that is, of course, for her colourings—and she can go to no better teacher or truer guide; whilst another, with whom perhaps form is a stronger motive, and ever on the alert for a fresh thought, gets from the most unlikely objects a quick suggestion. A most graceful teagown recently made owed its inspiration to the sculptured figure of a saint in the porch of an old cathedral. A door-knocker also inspired a charming motif, and so on. To the eye intent on decorative ends there is suggestion everywhere.

It seems futile to talk of sunshades whils; the umbrella is so prime a necessity, but as we tell ourselves steady weather must sooner or later step in we get ourselves these details. One never saw the sunshade more varied than it is just now. The popular idea seems to be the covering of chine silk, and the more *chic* that of the complexity of lace applications and chiffon, in which the modish medallion is playing a prominent part. The sunshade should be bought with some deliberation, and the Parisienne is very particular on the harmonising of her sunshade with her dress and its details. One has to consider a sunshade as it appears in action, forming a background to the head and shoulders with the sunlight throwing up the form and colouring of the fabric and the fal-de-rals that go to its finishing. We have to provide ourselves with the tailory sunshade, simple but well studied as regards colour and pattern, and with the sunshade lady and decorative that the afternoon frock demands. For the simple sunshade there have been seen this year coverings of flowered silk of Indian tussore silk, and of Japanese toils, which means simply Indian tussore silk dyed pretty colours. There have been some very nice covers of spotted muslin over white or pale-coloured silks, and these are charming with a linen costume; and it is a good idea for covering some sunshade one already possesses to make the necessary round of spotted muslin and edge it with two or three rows of drawn Valenciennes lace. A wonderfully pretty sunshade intended for half-mourning, had been contrived by covering a plain white silk sunshade with blacks potted white muslin, round the edge of which ran some rows of drawn black Valenciennes lace. This was intended to be worn with a white linen frock with some guipure lace insertions and a long soft black satin sash. The soft satin sash is a distinct feature of the present summer frocks. Another rather nice improvement one may carry out on a bought sunshade is the running two or three lines or coloured ribbon-velvet round a flowered silk cover, and another that of making lace applied net covers, the nets either Chantilly or point d'esprit, and the laces anything pretty and available. The quaint old-world pagoda sunshade is putting in a reappearance, and it is rumoured that the early Victorian parasol, with all its quaint details, will be revived, but this we must take with the customary pinch of salt.

One of the most fascinating revivals of the season is that of the long fingerless glove, or lace mitten, for full-dress summer functions. It is a revival that will, without doubt, be hailed with delight by the fortunate possessors of beautifully-moulded hands and long taper fingers. It will also give an opportunity of displaying the diamond or pearl rings, which, when hidden away under a tight glove, are a source of discomfort rather than of pride to their fair owners. But we must not flatter ourselves that this latest freak of fashion is going to make for economy. The smartest of these mittens are made of real lace, and run up to the almost prohibitive price of as much as £20 a pair. Even the cheaper kind, made of less expensive black or ecru lace, cannot yet be purchased for much under thirty shillings a pair. Some of the loveliest of these novelties are of the finest duchesse lace, and are long enough to reach the top of the arm. They are finished at the top and over the hand with exquisite bordered designs. It is rumoured that the latest fashion among our wealthy American cousins is to wear these mittens thickly embroidered with diamonds, pearls, or other jewels. If this be the case, doubtless many of these costly possessions will appear during the next few weeks, as it is more than probable that many of the wealthy Americans who are thronging to London and the Coronation will bring this "idea" with them. Extravagant as this sounds, it is more reasonable than the fancy for embroidering the instep of the stocking with jewels or flowers to match the gowns, which is the most abnormal form of wasteful folly which has yet come to my notice. It to be sincerely hoped that the sensible woman of the world will attempt to stem the ever-increasing tide of extravagance in these accessories of dress. They must often be the last straw that, figuratively, breaks the husband's back.

A gay summer toilette, suitable to be worn at Harlingham or any smart garden party, is made in ivory crepe de chine, delicately sprinkled with pink may floral decoration. It is richly trimmed with incrustations of ecru guipure lace medallions and narrower insertions of the same beautiful lace. The bodice, is daintily tucked and cut low at the neck. This is deliciously cool for the hot weather, which must before long be upon us, and nothing can be more becoming than these collarless dresses for the plump and well-shaped neck. But the owner of the long, "swan-like" neck should wear a fairly broad band of ribbon or silk velvet as an extra finish. The pretty hat which is to be worn with this dress is of pink fancy straw, trimmed with a delicate shade of cream lace

only following "Punch's" advice to "Feed the brute," but taking care to "retain the graces which attracted him in the days of courtship." Another lady, the Hon. Mrs. Nathaniel Fiennes deplores the number of mismanaged husbands, and she also thinks it is mainly the fault of the wives. Man—who is an irritable animal at best—is rubbed the wrong way, annoyed, exasperated, and there is an end to management". This lady, it will be seen, is not over complimentary to the man, all the same. She avers that "A man managed publicly is a degraded spectacle", and that "the wife who would influence her husband so strongly that her way will be his way in all matters for which she really cares, will be courteous and gentle always, as charmingly courteous to her husband in private as she is to the most distinguished guest in public, as thoughtful and careful always of his prejudices as she would be of those of an honoured guest". And further that she "must never deem it too much trouble to make herself agreeable". Husbands will applaud these wifely sentements. Mrs. Napier Miles goes to a friend for advice on this important subject, and that friend complains that husbands fail to recognise that women attach great importance to little attentions. Yet this lady also advises that a "woman should be as bright and as pleasant at home as she is in the world; she must not give her best to strangers, and keep a dull face for home."

For the present, and doubtless for some years to come, there is peace. The practical question comes at once—is there now a good opening for women emigrants in South Africa? Seeing that women are over a million in excess of the men in this country, and that the excess has been increased by the losses of life and manly strength in the war, it is to be desired that some of our girls should find openings over there. It would be cruel, however, to conceal the facts of the case, and it seems to be the truth that only strong young women, prepared to do hard work in the household, are wanted in any numbers. There is a certain opening for educated ladies as "helps," more perhaps than in most other Colonies, because the kaffir men do the harder work of the South African household; but it is to posts practically analogous to those of "mother's helps", or upper housemaids with "a girl under her," or cooks with kitchenmaids, that most who go must expect to accommodate themselves. Of course, they will also have chances of marrying, more than there are in this over-womaned land. But marriage there inevitably means hard work. Lady Hely-Hutchinson has recently written a paper that bears exceptional weight from her position as wife of the Governor, in which she speaks of the hard work that has to be done by the women who marry farmers. She says that she has frequently seen men still only about thirty years old themselves, who have already had occasion to provide graves for three young wives. This results from the impossibility of getting due and capable service in the house to help the wife and mother, while she is also called upon to attend to the dairy and other similar farm duties.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

THERE is always an element of danger in riding over unknown roads after nightfall, and those forced to do so should exercise additional care and have their machines well equipped with reliable brake power. A case reported this week emphasizes this very forcibly. Two cyclists on tour in north Cheshire arrived at a town late at night and although tired out by the result of a day's hard riding determined to push on to the next stopping place that night. About four o'clock next morning a collier found one of the wheelmen at the foot of a steep hill: he was standing by his wrecked machine in a semi-dazed condition, bleeding from many cuts, and in a field some twenty yards away, the other rider was lying unconscious. A cart was secured, and the men removed for medical treatment. All the riders could remember was that they did not know the road and lost control of their machines. Overfatigue might be largely responsible for the accident, as it is well known that when the system becomes very exhausted, one is liable to ride in a careless manner, not realizing the presence of danger.

The Woodford meet, or carnival is the largest and most important held around London, and it is to be regretted that the weather was not more favourable last Saturday, when the annual fixture was held. Although the sun shone forth once or twice for a short period, rain largely predominated, and the fancy costumes which in many cases were far more elaborate than on former occasions, looked a sorry plight shorn of all their splendour. A long streak of liquid mud down the centre of the back of the "Fairy Queen," or "Peace," is not calculated to improve the personation.

The secretary of that active body—the Roads Improvement Association—has approached the Commissioner of Police on the subject of traffic regulation in the City of London. It has for long been a standing cause of complaint the congestion which takes place in the streets; yet the police do not seem to realize that only a very simple improvement is necessary to largely do away with same. As the secretary of the R. I. A. suggests, slow going traffic should be made to keep to the side of the roadway. Such a rule exists now, but it is not enforced, and consequently the vehicular traffic frequently get into a hopeless state of confusion.

It is surprising that with tricycles so light and so elegant as they are to-day, that they do not occupy a more important place in popular favour. Time was when the tricycle was the only machine permissible to a lady to ride, and many girls thought nothing of trundling along fifty lbs. of metal, at a time too, when there were no air tyres to minimise the jar and rattle of such heavy and clumsy machines. Now the tricycle is made light and elegant, and has many advantages over the one track mount, its one disadvantage being the difficulty of storing it in a limited space. If it was not for this, the three-wheeler would become very much in vogue.

One of the greatest of living distance riders if not the greatest is undoubtedly Tom Linton. So far is he ahead of all rivals that he almost stands alone. For six years he has absolutely proved invincible on the track. True he may have been defeated once in a way but he invariably managed to retrieve himself when occasion offered. Within recent period, as a matter of fact but a few months ago, many thought the redoubtable Tom had in sporting parlance "gone off," and that he had seen his best day in the cycling arena. But he quickly proved that such was far from being the case. This season he opened in a remarkable manner. Beginning in the month of May, he won a fifty miles race in record time and incidentally astonished his friends and supporters. Later he established a world's record for the hour encompassing the phenomenal distance of 44 miles, 993 yards. Then a contest was arranged with Robl, the German champion, but Linton beat him in easy fashion and finally in his last match with Arthur Chase, the English champion, he won by over six laps. Surely this record of races won since the commencement of the season is one to be proud of. The great rider has now in view the race of his life. He has set his mind on establishing a new hour's record being determined to place it out of reach of the most aspiring rider for the rest of the season. Linton is in the form of his life, and there is little doubt of his accomplishing the task, probably reaching 47 miles—a prodigious feat.

A matter which should receive careful consideration of the executive of the Cyclists' Touring Club, and one which the members should insist upon being thoroughly looked into, is the rapid decline in its membership. For the last four or five years, the club has started its financial year with a great reduction of members, a very large proportion not renewing their subscriptions. This is bad enough, but to make matters worse, the number of new members joining the club show a decline each month. Take, for instance, the June list, just issued. This only gives the names of 886 candidates, against 2 859 in 1898. Last year 1,222 applications for membership were made in June, and in 1899 the number reached 2,788. What is the reason of this falling away? Cycling is more popular than ever, and a far greater number of wheelmen indulge in that pleasant branch of the pastime—touring. There must be something radically wrong, and it is for the members to find out what this something is, and to insist upon such reforms as will put an end to it.

Some irresponsible critics go so far as to advise cyclists to slightly deflate their tyres for riding on greasy roads; such advice is absurd and, moreover dangerous. The tyres should be as hard as can be comfortably ridden. In addition to their splendid non-slipping qualities Dunlop Tyres can be inflated to any pressure to suit the rider's idiosyncrasy.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE profit of the Bank of Bombay for the half year ended 30th June last amounts to Rs. 13,45,719-1-10. This has been applied as follows:—Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, Rs. 6,00,000-0-0; transferred to Reserve Fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 79,00,000, Rs. 4,00,000-0-0; bonus to staff and Pension Fund, Rs. 50,000-0-0; carried forward Rs. 2,95,719-1-10.

AN ELECTRIC TRUST.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Take another example of the group's promoting powers. The North Metropolitan district—a huge area of 125 miles—is covered by the North Metropolitan Electrical Supply Company. When the group went to Parliament for their Bill they declared that they did not want to distribute current. They were saddened to see the slow progress which electricity was making in North London, and were eager to offer current to the local authorities at much less than they could produce it themselves, and in a much shorter space of time than their sluggish ways would permit them to act. One might have taken, or mistaken, them for scientific philanthropists. That was two years ago. During the two years they have done next to nothing to supply current. The company, it is true, has started a small station at Hertford. Recently it appeared before Parliament seeking power to retail current in Tottenham, Wood Green, Edmonton, and New Southgate, and to invade Willesden, which has a municipal undertaking ready to start. It wanted Parliament to prevent these districts getting their Provisional Orders and obtain a monopoly for itself. The Committee rejected its demands. But while this company has been agitating, writing letters to papers, and not living up to the title of its act, Hornsey—to mention one district—has laid down an electric lighting system and will soon be ready to supply; and a number of other districts, but for the company's opposition, would also be getting to work. Recently, when Hendon, which has already bought out one company and obtained a Provisional Order for itself, was asking for a loan, the Power Company offered strenuous opposition. Nothing, you see, but a monopoly will suit it. The Garcke group have obtained on easy terms control of all the light railways in North Middlesex! They are acquiring all the tramways in the same district from the North Metropolitan Company, through another of their companies known as the Metropolitan Electric Tramways Company, and they have power to supply current to the Tube Railway from the Marble Arch to Chile's Hill. They are aiming at a solid monopoly in all kinds of electrical supply over an area with a population of more than a million. The group work the tramways in Croydon, and are promoting extensions stretching round the southern borders of London to Wimbledon. As the list of companies already formed shows, their ambition is to spread themselves over Surrey, Kent, Sussex, and other counties in the same way as they are doing in Durham and trying to do in North London. In any of these counties, or in others, when a local authority is seeking power to supply Electricity, emissaries of the group are sure to appear in opposition.

A CYCLE OF INTERESTS.

I have not space to pursue all the tentacles of the Trust or to describe all its ramifications. Any one set of electric tramways or any one of the Power Companies mentioned above ought to be enough, one would think, to require the undivided attention of a board of directors, so great is the scope for development, so much the need for the highest efficiency. But Messrs. Garcke and Co. feel so keenly the backward state of the electrical industry in this country—due, they say, to the stupidity of our legislators and the greed of municipal authorities—that they are putting forward abnormal energy, sacrificing themselves, in fact, on the altar of duty, to prove to the world that electrical enterprise is not dead in England.

At any rate there can be no question about their zeal, for the extent of their permeating influences. Behind most of the companies will be found one whose object is to "facilitate promotion," viz., the Electrical and General Investment Company—Mr. Garke is one of three directors, others of the group are interested. They are allied to the County of London and Brush Provincial Company, which holds lighting orders for thirteen places in London, and has other interests (Mr. Raworth, consulting engineer; Mr. Sydney Morse, solicitor), and they control the Brush Electrical Manufacturing Company—appointing a majority of directors, including Mr. Madgen, "managing".

We have now arrived at a powerful and dangerous "community of interests," but we have not exhausted the energies of the group. They control a Light Railway and Tramway Association, the chief object of which is to get rid of what they term "the obsolete clause" in the Tramway Act which prevents companies doing what they like with public streets, and some of them own a paper called appropriately enough "Electrical Investments."

The leaders of the Trust are active in other ways. They are found in public capacities, as readers of papers on Municipal Trading, the Housing Problem, Electric Lighting Legislation, &c. They are a power on the London Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber has a Committee on Municipal Trading; Mr. Sydney Morse is its chairman. It has an Electrical Trade section: one year Mr. Morse is chairman, another year Mr. Garck—neither gentleman is an authority on electrical trading, although both know everything about electric companies—and the succession is handed on to Mr. Sellon. A few months ago, at the instance of a member of "the group," the Institution of Electrical Engineers appointed a committee to inquire into electric lighting legislation and several members were among the chief witnesses.

THE CAUVERY POWER WORKS.

SWITCHING ON THE POWER.

THE Resident, with a party of Mysore officials and State guests, returned to Mysore on Thursday from a trip to the Cauvery electric transmission scheme at Sivasamudram. The trip was undertaken with a view to inspect the project now completed and to test the whole installation. After inspecting the forbay which is situated at an elevation of 420 feet above the generating station and controls the supply of water to the penstocks, which in their turn feed the generators, the party proceeded to the foot of the bluff and were conducted through the generating house by Colonel McNeil Campbell, Captain De Lotbiniere and Mr. Ekstrom, the chief electrical engineer of the scheme for the General Electric Company. They were much impressed with the massive turbines and generators moving quietly at the rate of 300 revolutions per minute, and at the wonderful smoothness with which the exciters did their work for the generators at a speed of 405 revolutions. After ascending by the somewhat perilous route of the balancing tramway to the transformer house, to which the cables are taken through large masonry ducts, a very impressive ceremony was performed. The pressure at first is 2,200 volts; but after arriving at the transformer house the current is put up to thirty thousand volts for transmission purposes before proceeding on its long journey of about 100 miles to the Kolar Gold Fields. After the necessary preparations Mrs. Robertson was asked by Colonel Campbell to throw on the switch, the effect of which was to bridge the gap between the Kolar Gold Fields and Sivasamudram and complete the circuit with the high tension of 30,000 volts on the line. As one of the American employes observed, "Its just lightning" After an anxious pause there came a reassuring voice through telephone in reply to the Resident's enquiry to the effect that the current was doing its work and that an air compressor at the Fields was then working and also two blowers, these machines having been experimentally connected for the occasion. All doubts which had been cast upon the practicability of transmitting the current were immediately set at rest. Champagne was produced and the healths of all concerned were duly honoured. The scheme will, it is expected, be in commercial operation within a week as the extensive tests required of all the machines are nearly completed. It would have been undesirable to open commercially until these essential steps had been taken and a practical certainty of continuous operations was assured.

After dinner there were speeches. The Resident dwelt upon the feat which had been achieved by the State of Mysore in showing the way to all India in such a vast electrical undertaking, and prominently alluded to the part which had been played by that great statesman Sir Sheshadri Iyer, without whose initiative and continuous interest the scheme would never have been launched and carried to a successful completion. Colonel Campbell, in a humorous speech, held up to ridicule the croakers who had taken a persistent delight in sinister prophecies of failure. Captain de Lotbimere expressed the conviction that the good example afforded by Mysore would soon be followed by other authorities in India and Mr. Ekstrom, describing how the young country, America had come to the assistance of one of the oldest of lands, acknowledged feelingly the sympathy and assistance which the General Electric Company had received from all the Mysore officials. Thus ended a memorable function, the good effects of which will, it is believed, be very far-reaching.

THE REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE ARREARS.

(Concluded from page 5.)

THE METHOD OF INDIVIDUAL INQUIRY.

The continued adherence of the Bombay Government to the method of individual inquiry is, the Council of the Association feels bound to observe, a matter for deep regret and surprise to the people of this Presidency. The important resolution issued by the Government of India on the Land question in January last virtually deprecates such inquiry where the crop-failure is over wide areas, and the Report of the MacDonnell Commission condemns it in express and emphatic terms. There is no doubt that whatever might be theoretically urged in favour of such enquiry, its practical result is, to a great extent, to make over poor, ignorant, helpless cultivators to the tender mercies of unscrupulous or over-zealous subordinates of the Revenue Department, who intercept no small portion of the relief intended by Government for the famine-stricken Ryots. It is not possible for the superior Revenue Officers to exercise adequate supervision over the work of village officials and such enquiries are practically valueless. On this point, the Council of the Association cannot do better than quote the conclusions arrived at by the MacDonnell Commission after a careful and exhaustive inquiry. In para 243 of their Report, the Commission write:—Recent orders of the Bombay Government recognized the necessity for promptitude and liberality in this form of relief; but that Government adheres to the view that inquiry into the circumstances of individuals is necessary. We have no doubt that in practice, both of these objects cannot be attained; that one of them must be sacrificed to the other". In para 279, they observe:—"An attempt at differentiation has been made in the Punjaub, but with no satisfactory results; in Bombay, the attempt has inevitably failed. Moreover the subordinate staff in every Province is of such a character that personal inquiries into the means of individuals not only lead to endless corruption but involve a delay which is fatal when promptitude is essential to relief". Again in para 280, differential treatment between rich and poor is condemned on the ground that "it is bad in policy and difficult in practice"—that it "involves delay, when promptitude is essential to relief and opens the door to favouritism and corruption, as the differentiation must in practice be made on the recommendations of unreliable subordinates. Lastly in para 286, it is recommended that "if the calamity has been wide spread, remissions should be uniform with a view to the general relief of the cultivators." It is claimed on behalf of the Bombay Government that its revenue demand is based on an average of seasons and that therefore it must be paid in good and bad years alike by those who have other resources out of which to pay it. But all calculations about an average of seasons are clearly upset when there is a series of exceptionally unfavourable seasons, such as the Presidency has had to pass through during the last five years, which could never have been foreseen. In conclusion, the Council of the Association respectfully prays that Government will be pleased, in consideration of the reasons urged above, to reconsider the orders recently passed, so as to give full effect to the declared policy of the Government of India in the matter. The occasion is one which demands exceptional liberality of treatment; and there can be no justification for withholding such treatment from the hard-hit and broken peasantry of the Presidency when the Government of India, in view of the overflowing condition of their Treasury, have placed special resources at the disposal of the Bombay Government for the purpose.

A PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

The Bombay Presidency Association have also prepared a petition to Parliament on the subject of the heavy financial burden which has been entailed on India in consequence of the changes introduced into the British Army system from time to time and praying that the additional burden of £756,000 which will fall on India in consequence of the increase in the pay of the British soldier be not thrown on this country and that the distribution of Military Expenditure between England and India may be based on just and equitable principles.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 24th June the Acting Docks Superintendent, recommended that the following 18 stevedores, may be granted renewed licenses for another year from 1st July:—Messrs. Hill, Son and Granan, Messrs. R. Sharp and Son, Mr. C. P. Lowjee, Messrs. Shaik Dadoo Shaik Esmail and Shaik Abdulla, Mr. Ahmed bin Mahomed, Mr. Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Peroo Mahomed, Mr. Dadoomeya Heerajee, Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Wookerajee, Mr. Camillo Colonello, Mr. Abdool Currim Hoosein Mr. H. S. Tookaram Haribha, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Messrs. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co., Messrs. Dinsha Dadabhoy and Co., Mr. Francis Xavier Britto, Messrs. Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons, and Mr. Edward Thomas.

It was resolved to renew the licenses for the year ending 30th June 1903.

REPAIRS TO PORT TRUST BUILDINGS.

The Engineer requested sanction to take in hand the undermentioned special repairs and renewals to Port Trust Buildings, necessary provisions for which has been made in the current year's Budget, Elphinstone Estate building No. 94.—Renewal of roof Rs. 6,330, No. 97.—Renewing fence Rs. 848, General works yard renewing carpenter's shed Rs. 900, Clark Bunder renewing sepoy's chowkey Rs. 400,—total Rs. 8,534.

It was resolved that the works may be proceeded with to the debit of item 23, Section II of the Budget, Elphinstone Estate, Special Repairs to buildings, Bunder properties.

BUNDER FEES.

Correspondence was submitted regarding the cancellation of Section 30 of the Bunder table of fees.

A memorandum by the Chirman dated 6th June 1902, concurred in by the members of the Bunders Committee, reviewed the question at length and pointed out that the outlying Bunders are enjoing a concession at the expense of the trade at the other Bunders and there are no sufficient reasons for continuing the arrangements and supporting the strong recommendation made by the Traffic Manager (Mr. Panton) that full rates should in future be levied at all the Bunders except for fresh fish for which half the usual Bunder rates (Rs. 2 per Mutchwa or Bullow: Re. 1 per Hody and 8 annas per Boat per month) should continue to be charged, and suggesting that the proposal if accepted should have effect from, say, 1st November next.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Bunders Committee and resolved that Government sanction to cancel para. 30 of the Bunder Table of Wharfage Fees with effect from 1st November next should be applied for and to the insertion on pages 8 and 9 of a footnote to items 218—20 Fresh Fish, to the effect that half these rates are leviable at the Mahim, Worli, and Sewree Bunders, the latter including the Essa Fuzla and Jackeria Bunders.

NEW BRANCH CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Chairman in a note dated 23rd June, stated that at the Conference held that day afternoon in the Docks Superintendent's Office, Prince's Dock, to discuss the question of the proposed site for the erection of the new Branch Custom House at the Docks, it was in the first instance agreed that the proposal to locate the Branch Custom House near the Musafirkhana should be rejected, and the alternative sites on north and the other south of the Dock Offices were then considered; the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves said either would suit from the point of view of Trade convenience, but he and the Hon'ble Mr. Hughes considered that the site on the north was the preferable as a matter of Dock convenience, as the appropriation of the site on the south to his purpose would deprive berth No. 2 Victoria Dock, of very valuable open storage space which could not be replaced; the President (Mr. Morison) and Mr. Gray objected to the site on the north because it involved allowing the Railway lines to run under the Custom House; they considered the requirements of the Imperial Customs Department should be suitably met even at the cost of a little inconvenience to the Dock in the matter of open storage pace and after discussion intimated that they were prepared to advise Government to decide on this site.

The Board resolved that on receipt of the orderss of Government approving of the proposal, the site south of the Dock Office should be set apart for the use of the Customs Department as required by the Act, it being understood that Government will arrange in respect of the Post Office which now occupies a portion of the site on lease from the Board.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th June 1902.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1902.	For week ending 30th June 1901.	Total from 1st April to 30th June 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	252	20	255
Do " out of "	16	246	19	262
Do transported	13	181	24	190
Do attended to	2	17	3	18
Do warped	1	13	3	13

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebji and the same common jury resumed the trial of the following case:—

ALLEGED DEFACEMENT OF A WILL.

Goverdhan Gopal Soni, committed by Mr. D. B. Binning, was charged with abstment of criminal breach of trust and abstment of fraudulently defacing a will. Mr. Robertson, instructed by the Public prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Davar, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Jamietram Nanabhai, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Co., represented the accused.

Vithaldas Chatturbhuj, a jeweller, one of the executors of the will of Bai Narbadabai, widow of Harivalabh Gulabchand, the testator, in cross-examination by Mr. Davar, said that the accused had assisted Bhaichand Naran and Gordhan Nursey in the High Court suits. It was to his interest as a trustee to show that the will was a forgery. Witness had seen the will on three separate occasions. It was afterwards brought by the accused to the witness's shop and shewn to his mehta. He could give no reason why the will was brought to the shop.

Re-examined by Mr. Robertson, witness said he believed the will to be a forgery made as far back as the 21st September 1901. He remembered that in the alleged will, mention was made of a mortgage of Rs. 50,000. Witness then gave various reasons for his belief that the will had been forged, adding that he had the document examined by an expert.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that when he found that the will had been tampered with, he did not come to any conclusion as to who could have forged it. He could not imagine why the will had been tampered with, but supposed that there must have been some reason for inducing a person to remove the document from the High Court and run the risk of being detected and prosecuted. Witness could not suggest any reason for the accused having been implicated in the matter.

Mr. Nasarvanji M. Cama, solicitor, said he had been instructed in the High Court suit to obtain probate of the will. The accused had given him instructions in the suit on behalf of Bhaichand. The accused also paid advances on behalf of Bhaichand. He also took great interest in the suit.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he had a clerk named Toddywalla, who, with five or six other persons, was being prosecuted for forging the will in the present case. The present accused was also included in the prosecution which had been started by the police after the present case had been committed. Witness had no notes in his diary of the visits of the accused to his office.

The Judge: What do you wish to establish?

Mr. Davar: That when other persons visited the witness at his office, their names were entered in his diary.

Witness, continuing, said he did not intend to charge the accused for his visits. He would not charge for the interviews held for the affidavit. Witness said he was conversant with the whole litigation connected with the estate. He knew that three wills had been put forward by three separate parties; and each will, if accepted, would practically defeat the other two. It was really a three-cornered fight between the parties—Bhaichand, Gordhan, and Valabhdas. The accused was assisting Gordhan Nursey. Witness was next examined at length in regard to an arrangement under which the costs were to be paid. Accused was instrumental in bringing about the settlement, and exerted himself to effect that object. Accused had undertaken to pay Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand's costs. Previous to being summoned as a witness, Mr. Cama had been visited by Inspector Sloane.

Mr. Girdharlal Harilall, mehta of Messrs. Bhalshankar Kango and Girdharlal, solicitors, was the next witness called for the prosecution. He said he had personally attended to the will suits. The accused took a part in the suit by managing them on behalf of other parties. Witness deposed to the manner in which the suits were disposed of and the part the accused had taken in bringing about such settlements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, witness said he was the originator of the present prosecution. He was informed that the will had been seen outside the Court; and in order to satisfy his client that the documents could not have been removed from the High Court, witness made enquiries in the matter. He wrote to Mr. Setna, acting Prothonatary, on the subject. He did that in the ordinary course of his duty as an officer of the Court. Witness, on being examined in regard to the books produced by the accused, said he was of opinion that the accused had destroyed some of the books to protect himself and his friends, and because he had a hand in forging the will.

Mr. Davar said it was extremely improper for the witness, a solicitor of the court, to make the remark in the hearing of the jury from what he must have learned on banyay, that the accused had a hand in forging the will.

Witness, continuing, said the accused had himself volunteered the information that he had destroyed two of the books. Witness did not think there was anything strange in an opponent coming to him and stating that he had destroyed certain books. It was not true that Vithaldas had agreed to pay costs of both suits to Gordanadas. Witness's firm was actively assisting the prosecution in the present case as they were in duty bound to do. His firm had not tried to win over the accused to the side of their clients.

Witness's firm had sent out a notice on the accused's behalf, but witness did not know if the notice had been paid for or not. That was not a move to compel the accused to come to a settlement.

The Judge: Is that matter you were acting as the accused's solicitors?

Witness: Yes.

The Judge: Did you get your costs from him?

Witness: I do not remember.

The Judge: Did you intend to charge him for those costs?

Witness: Yes, but I do not remember whether we did so.

Gordhan Nursey, goldsmith, deposed to the death of Harivalabh Gulabchand and his wife Bai Narbadabai, and to the search that had been made among their papers with the object of discovering a will. The will produced was not among the papers. The signature of Harivalabh which was upon the document was not the genuine signature of the deceased. Witness was then questioned regarding the suggestions that had been made for proving the will.

The court at this stage adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain F. DeB. Hancock acts as Third Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Captain C. J. Cumberlege, 23rd Bombay Rifles, is appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain A. W. Abercrombie.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Revenue Judge, Bombay, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain S. H. Burnett, I.M.S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, has been placed in medical charge of the Hyderabad Central Prison, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Captain G. C. Laing, I. M. S.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar Agency Police, passed on the 16th June, an examination in Gujarati according to the test prescribed.

Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. E. R. Critchell acts as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and Assistant Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence of Mr. P. Phillipowsky on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. E. Craig is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Aden.

The Reverend G. R. A. Courtice, M. A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, is appointed Chaplain of Aden Camp, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant N. B. E. Dawes, R. E., is appointed a member of the Board of Examiners for Aden under the Boiler Inspection Act.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

Our Belgaum correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—Since my last letter of three or four weeks ago there have been few excitements. Perhaps the arrival of what appeared to be the monsoon about the 7th June interested us most. But after a week of almost continuous wet weather it appeared that we had been experiencing merely "cyclonic disturbances" and since the middle of the month we have had practically no rain. Still what we got was sufficient to freshen things up and make Belgaum look more like itself. Now the real monsoon appears to be close at hand and it comes none too early.

Polo has been suspended partly owing to the arrival of the rain above referred to, and partly because some of the chief supporters of the game have been away at Bellary. The Royal Warwickshires sent a team there for the tournament and came out easy victors. Their team was composed of Captains Neave, Foster, Poole and Mr. La Coste.

General and Mrs. Plowden left us on the 20th, the latter for England, the former on short leave in India. Rumours of his probable transfer are abroad, but we hope they may be unfounded.

Fox hunting having come to an untimely end last year by reason of an epidemic which carried off the hounds, or the greater number of them, an attempt is being made this year to train a Bobbery Pack, and fabulous prices, ranging, it is said, from eight annas to two or even three, rupees are being offered for the best type of village dog. That keen sportsman Mr. Ommaney of the 15th M. I., is an indefatigable M. F. H., or should it be M. B. P.?

The Coronation service and other festivities fixed for the 26th ultimo were, of course, postponed here as elsewhere, but the re-assuring tone of the daily bulletins leads us to hope that the postponement may after all be but a short one.

A Badminton tournament is in full swing, and thanks to the skill of the handicap committee some finely-contested games are witnessed daily. But it is no easytask to bring the competitors together, and even with nearly a score of starters only the shortest of odds were offered against the favourites.

On the 2nd instant there is to be a fancy dress subscription dance at the club. The interest which always attaches to such a function has been enhanced in the present case by a rule fixing a limit of price for new dresses. Whether the said limit is being rigidly adhered to remains to be seen. The dance secretary can, it is believed, enforce the rule by insisting on the sale of the dress at the figures mentioned, but whether he will venture on such an extreme step is doubted.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Concluded from page 5.)

In reply Messrs. Murzban and Turner said:—"The Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer endeavoured to make a unanimous report with the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, but as the last-named Officer does not agree with them in one or two matters, there is no alternative but to submit the report with Mr. Bruce's dissent.

The points in which Mr. Bruce differs from the Executive Health Officer and the Executive Engineer are not of any great importance. As regards the raising of the roof, it is evident that it would reduce the temperature in the reservoir. As regards the screen, the Executive Engineer thinks that it would be possible to arrange so as to introduce both the screen and the weir, if the Corporation decide upon adopting these measures.

With regard to the last query made in the Resolution of the Corporation, it may be stated that it is not possible to offer any opinion as to whether the impurities are due to the soil until it is analyzed. The presence of a large amount of vegetable matter in the Tulsi Lake, if derived partly from the shores of the Lake and partly from the growth of algæ in the lake and of itself is of no great importance, but has a contaminating influence during transit which varies with the season and the condition and exposure of the pipe to the sun and decomposition in the settling tank. From recent investigation into the condition of the water supply from Tulsi Lake, it appears that the impurities the water on distribution were mostly caused in the pipes and in the reservoir. The pipe has, however, recently been scraped, and there is a marked improvement in the water, as testified by analysis. The best practicable way of purifying the water is by adequate filtration, aeration, covering that portion of the pipe which is bare, scraping of the pipe, cleaning of the reservoir, delivering the water over a weir, and raising the roof of the settling tank. The analysis of water from time to time shows that the water in the lake is purer than the water in the pipe until it arrives in the reservoir. The water in the settling tank in the reservoir is still worse. This shows the necessity of scraping the pipe, placing a screen at point of delivery in the settling tank, frequent cleaning of the reservoir and adequate filtration.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F DeB Hancock to act as Third Asst Political Agent Kathiawar in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Mr C C Watson I C S or pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Ramchandra Narayan Barve acting Mahalkari petha Dhond in the district of Poona to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt C J Cumberlege 23rd Bo Rifles to be Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednagar in addition to his Military duties vice Capt A W Abercrombie.

Capt Cumberlege is also appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Ahmednagar Dist and will exercise the powers with which he hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Ahmednagar.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Cumberlege and under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act 1887 Capt Cumberlege to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the Cantonment of Ahmednagar and under Sec 8 of Act XII of 1859 to declare that the value of suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs 2 0.

Mr J Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge Bombay has been permitted by the Sec of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Capt S H Burnett I M S Acting Civil Surgeon Hyderabad has been placed in medical charge of the Hyderabad Central Prison in addition to his own duties during the absence on leave of Capt G C Laing I M S or pending further orders.

Mr Bhaskar Yeshwant Jothar resigned his appointment on the Bench of Special Magistrates at Bijapur the Magisterial powers conferred on him by Govt Notification No 702 dated the 28th Jan 1902 are withdrawn.

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Ramchandra Hanmant Deshpande all the powers conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the third class within the area comprised within the limits of the Municipal Dist of Bijapur; and the exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15 H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Ramchandra Hanmant Deshpande shall be a member and Chairman of and shall exercise the powers conferred on the Bench of Magistrate at Bijapur constituted by Govt Notification No 702 dated the 28th Jan 1902 vice Mr Bhaskar Yeshwant Jothar resigned.

In the matter of Govt Notification No 3738 dated the 11th June 1902 published at page 925 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette" of 12th Jun 1902 Part I read Guhagar for Mandangad and Mandangad for Guhagar.

Mr R R Boyd Probationary third grade Asst Supt to Police Kathiawar Agency Police passed on the 16th June 1902 an examination in Gujarati according to Rule XIV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No 2511 dated the 2nd April 1898.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Sanajirao Chintman Chitnis Huzur Depty Collr Kolaba is granted an extension by nine days of privilege leave of absence for two months allowed to him by Govt Notification No 2011 dated 28th March 1902.

Mr J L Rieu I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for three months in supersession of the orders conveyed in Govt Notification No 1687 dated 12th 1902 Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse Dist Depy Collector Ahmednagar is allowed furlough for four months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E R Critchell to act as sixth grade Depy Collector and Asst Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence of Mr P Phillipowsky on leave or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr E Craig to pilot vessels in the Port of Aden.

In supersession of Notification No 2 dated 15th Jan 1896, H E the Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 22 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884 to appoint the following Officers as Examiners of Masters and Serangs at Bombay under the said Act:—

PURELY PERSONAL.

A WORD was said in M. A. P. recently about a distinguished little group of the Duke of Norfolk's enormous circle of relatives whom he has appointed as glorified "sidesmen"—"Gold Staff Officers", I think the correct phrase is—for ushering people to and from their seats in the Abbey on Coronation Day. One of the Duke's best known nephews—who has hardly fulfilled in the House of Commons the predictions made of him by friends on both sides of the House at the time of his election—is Mr. Fitzalan Hope, the member for Brightside, Sheffield. When Mr. Hope fought a winning battle there for his party, the Earl-Marshal appeared with him on the platform, and this gave rise to an amusing little incident. Mr. Maddison, Mr. Hope's sturdy Radical opponent, issued a strong—and, perhaps, well-justified—diatribe against peers taking part in Parliamentary elections. The Duke of Norfolk is a peer, rejoined Mr. Hope; but he is also my uncle, and I should have considered him a very shabby uncle indeed if he had not come along to give me a leg up! Mr. Hope's artless statement was delivered—said the local reporter at the time—with much emphasis. However, his future constituents received it with approving laughter, in which the Earl-Marshal himself joined heartily.

As Earl-Marshal, with the entire stage-management of one of the most stupendous pageants in all history upon his mind, the Duke of Norfolk must be at the present moment about the most anxious man in the world. But he does not show it. Business took me down the Strand the other afternoon when everyone was leaving it, and among the crowd of impeccable silk hats hurrying westwards, I caught sight of an apparently aged top-hat brushed the wrong way, and, glancing for a moment at the wearer, I encountered the merry, kindly, black eyes of the Earl-Marshal. Rather short, strongly-built and muscular, deep-chested, with strong, sinewy hands, black hair turning to iron-grey, and a longish beard to match, a good, true, care-lined face with furrows of sorrow deep and bitter—and withal a cheery word for all at all times—a shrewd, capable face, and a quiet determination under a careless manner, such is the Premier Duke and Earl of England in outward appearance. To his friends he is the best of friends, the staunchest and most reliable, the most genial companion, the most unpretending of men.

His house in St. James's Square betrays the absence of a guiding feminine influence. It has remained as it was when the Duchess died, and is getting a trifle old-fashioned and dreary. Arundel Castle and Derwent Hall are old feudal manors, and are better able to stand on their own merits. The Duchess of Norfolk was Lady Flora Hastings, a sister of Lord Loudoun. It was thought for some time that no heir would be born to the Duke and Duchess, and great were the rejoicings when a son was given to them, but his being a complete invalid was a terrible grief. The Duchess died after ten years of married life. She was not beautiful, but one of the most fascinating of women, and the Duke simply idolised her. He has erected a black and white marble chapel in the Brompton Oratory to her memory, with a pathetic inscription.

The Duke—it is hard not to write Earl-Marshal, as the entire press now daily persists in calling him—is the head of the Catholic world in England. His loyalty to his principles is a matter of history, and his charities are boundless. He is a rich man in the ordinary acceptation of the term, though he does not consider himself such, especially in comparison with his near connection, the enormously wealthy young Marquis of Bute. Another side to his character is enthusiasm for the theatre. He is an inveterate play goer, and when he has people staying at Norfolk House, always induces them to spend the evening at the play. He never fails to see at least one pantomime every year, from a box close to the stage. He is so cheery, too, and so keenly on the look-out for the fun of the thing that he is an invaluable cinque for the company. As to "problem" plays, Ibsenitism, and the like, he finds them odious, his tastes lying in the direction of the "good, honest, cleanly plays" beloved of my friend, Cle- ment Scott.

The Duke owns 50,000 acres and a very valuable London property, including the estate off the Strand—Norfolk and Arundel Streets, and the rest—all of which he has improved immensely. Arundel Castle is a gigantic building rising up out of a plain above the little country town of Arundel and giving on to the steepest street I have seen in England. The park stretches away behind it, miles of solitary wooded hill and dale, with huge red deer among the bracken, and bounded on one side by the swiftly-moving little river Arun, running down to the sea a few miles away.

Here is an Arundel story, told of the Duke's brother-in-law, Lord Loudoun. Lord Loudoun was going down by train to Arundel, when, as they came near it, an officious fellow-traveller informed the carriage generally that yonder was Arundel Castle, adding: A fine place, but the Duke is so hard up that he can't afford to keep the emus; he has had them killed and stuffed. Lord Loudoun was unable to keep his features serious at this remarkable statement. Whereat his informant waxed indignant, and blustered, endeavouring to persuade, or rather to bully, the amused nobleman into agreeing with him. At length the traveller, probably a better-class tripper, burst forth: "I happen to have my facts first hand. May I ask, sir, who is your authority"? "I don't know that I have any particular authority", said Lord Loudoun, getting his things together as the train drew up at the Arundel platform, and a Castle servant appeared at the door, "but the owner of Arundel Castle happens to be my brother-in-law".

The emus in question were, the same birds that were presented to the Duke and Duchess by Lord and Lady Lyons. They were called after the givers. They caused much disappointment by refusing to have a family, and much excitement was caused one morning at breakfast by the triumphant entrance of the old family butler with the announcement: "If you please, your Grace, Lord Lyons has just laid an egg"!

Sir Albert's experience must have been of great value to younger colleagues in making the arrangements for a solemnity of which he knows the details better than any other person now living. The family connection with the Heralds' College has been unbroken since 1819, when Sir Albert's father, the late Sir William Woods, first entered it. As the third generation was, a few years back, swept away, a link is wanting in the chain of direct succession, but no doubt the aged knight is proud to think that a maternal grandson has inherited his own aptitudes, and also that, having chosen the Bar for a profession, he combines with them gifts of speech befitting the son of so distinguished an Oriental linguist as Mr. A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E.

The winner of the Derby is very much a man of the moment to a large section of the British public (writes "An Irishwoman"), and doubtless additional interest attaches to Mr. John Gubbins, since he was for the second time captured the blue ribbon of the turf. As the popular Irish sportsman is irrevocably associated with my first impressions of a race meeting, I vividly recall an incident which happened on that occasion, the venue being picturesque Cork Park, and the time, alas! the far-off eighties. Lord Spencer, then nearing the close of his second Vicetoyalty, was present, a brilliant company filling the reserved enclosure. Mr. John Gubbins had entered several horses, and was due to ride himself in a welter race. Just before starting I overheard him say emphatically, "I intend to win" and as the men of our party thought his chance of success nil, I eagerly awaited the result. On came the horses. Mr. Gubbins and another man being almost on equal terms as they neared the stand, but just at the critical moment the former shot ahead, thus cleverly winning a most exciting race. With his brilliant piercing brown eyes, which at times looked absolutely black, bronzed face, and massive though well-built figure, arrayed in the dazzling garb of a jockey, Mr. Gubbins seemed to my youthful imagination a modern personification of the Templar in "Ivanhoe".

Determination and the power of accomplishing his desires are salient traits in Mr. Gubbins's character. The typical Irish sportsman is traditionally a happy-go-lucky slip-shod sort of person, riding hard, drinking deep, but the last winner of the Derby gives the lie to such imaginary descriptions, as he has abilities which would bring him to the fore in more prosaic walks of life than that of sport. Early trained to business habits in the office of his uncle, Mr. Wise, of Cork, distiller and millionair, he has ever shown considerable business capacity, and, while generous and charitable, was never imprudently lavish in his expenditure. Inheriting a considerable slice of Mr. Wise's vast fortune, he rebuilt Bruree House, which is his residence, but not (as has been stated) his ancestral home, inasmuch as he is a younger son of a former Mr. Gubbins of Kilfrush, a place which has for generations been the headquarters of the Gubbins family, and now belongs to the Derby hero's nephew.

WALKS AND TALKS IN BOER CAMPS.

HOW THE PRISONERS EMPLOYED THEMSELVES.

BY THE REV. G. N. THOMSSEN.

ON the whole the life of the Boer prisoners in India has been a busy one, and this has done much to keep them at peace. The Anglo-Saxon will find something to do no matter where he is. So these men who found idleness to be the hardest part of their confinement have devised means to work almost without tools and materials; and one is surprised at the work they have turned out. I have seen old bones made into watch chains, brooches and rings, and these were veritable works of art. It seems almost incredible that these men from the veldt should be such artists. Then they have discovered a way of making these old bones look like ivory. They do this by boiling the pieces in rice water and alum, and this whitens and cleans them as nothing else can. Then all old tin cans, odd pieces of wire, every old cigarbox and every stick of wood have been made into articles of usefulness and beauty. Old horns were made into cane handles, cocoanuts were elaborately carved, having tragic battle and hunting scenes cut into their surface, with a chisel made out of an old nail. This artistic instinct asserted itself, and it is a pity some museum in India has not made a full collection of tools and what has been made with them. I saw a cithera and a banjo made with these primitive instruments, and every screw and all parts except the wires were shaped by rubbing and filing brass wire and carving the wood with a pocket knife. Small picture frames, light and strong, were made of different kinds of wood, without glue, nails or screws and some of these frames consist of 1,500 or more small pieces artfully joined together. This work, with the cooking of food and the patching of clothes and darning of stockings, etc., kept the men busy. The rations were daily issued, and more than the men could possibly eat was given them; but here the Boers were not so successful as in their other work. A Frenchman, even when Paris is besieged and he has to fry horsesteak and make a fricassee of rats, will make a delicious soup out of the skin and bones of these animals and bake bread when he has almost no meal; yet the Boers did not succeed very well in making very palatable dishes out of the rice and meat and bread and potatoes and tea and coffee, etc. provided daily. The Uitlanders seemed to succeed better, and I'd prefer to mess with them, if I had to live in a Boer camp.

Nothing so interested me as the stories the men told me about their capture and their attempts to escape. According to military law it is not a crime for a prisoner to escape; in fact the captors expect their captive to get away, if he can do so. Of course, if a man is out on parole and escapes, that is a serious matter and is punished severely, but escaping when a prisoner is not an offence. If detected and called upon to stop, if the prisoner still tries to run away, he is shot; but he may outwit the guard, if he can, and that will not be punished by rigorous imprisonment. If recaptured the prisoner will be more carefully guarded and kept in closer confinement. Where there are so many, of course, some will escape and many others will try to escape. Getting through barbed wire is not easy, yet some have succeeded. One man at least got away by dressing in native clothes and blackening his skin; another jumped into a well, hoping to get away when the sentry would be less vigilant but he did not succeed.

ATTEMPTS AT ESCAPE.

In Africa and even here large numbers tried to get away by tunnelling. This is a favourite mode of escape, in which the Boer prisoners, however, were unsuccessful. In this work obstacles have to be overcome that tax all the ingenuity of the men. Generally the tunnel is begun under a table or a bed, or in some hidden corner. The opening has to be artfully covered, so that the watchful eye of the Camp Police may not see what is being done. All night long the men must dig, and rest in the day time. The tunnel is so narrow, that only one man can go in head foremost. He is let down into the hole by the legs and crawls back like a crab and is again pulled out by the legs. A man sitting at the table or lying on the bed ties a string to the workers underground and pulls this when there is any danger. The digging is done with a pocket knife, fork, spoon, old spike or stick of wood. The earth is carried away in the coat pockets and scattered throughout the Camp. Air is pumped into the tunnel by pulling an open umbrella up and down over the hole and by boring a hole to the surface at given distances, if possible; or by pushing pieces of bamboo up from below to the surface above. An amount of vigilance almost incredible is needed to do this work and in nine cases out of ten the work will fail, for sooner or later it will be found out and the tunnellers will be punished and their weary, hard, dangerous work will all be in vain. Or course an attempt is made to prevent the sides from coming in, by wetting them with water and pounding them fast, but there is always a risk of the earth giving way and burying the men alive.

THRILLING STORIES.

"When and where were you captured?" is a question I have asked many prisoners, and almost all of those captured during the past 18 months reply:—"In the early morning we were surrounded and before we knew it, we were made prisoners. The British were too quick for us!" Many of the first prisoners were captured with Cronje or on battle-fields, but the majority of the men captured later were taken early in the day. Some have thrilling stories to tell. One of the finest young men I met in Camp told me that he had been one of De Wet's despatch riders. After a skirmish he was sent the next day early with reports to the General. "I knew," he said "that the British had their Camp back of us and that they had thrown out lines at the side, but I did not think that they could be in front of me. Suddenly I found myself in a troop of Khakis. 'Throw away that toy! Throw away that toy!' an Irish Sergeant shouted, and as it was impossible for me to escape I threw my gun on the ground and broke it. Then I was marched before the Colonel and he asked me where I was going and who I was. I told him that I had come to surrender. He said:—'You are a liar!' I replied. 'Thank you for the compliment.' 'It isn't a compliment, it is the truth,' he answered 'if you have come to surrender where are your blankets?' He spoke the truth and I had to give in. I was taken into the town and carefully watched, for they thought that I was a spy. Walking along a friend met me and said: "Hallos, Van Valle what are you doing here?" After the friend left me a Lieutenant came to me and said: 'Do you know any one in this town?' I told him that my mother and sisters were living here. I thought no more about this, but shortly thereafter a policeman tapped me on the shoulder and told me that the Marshal wished to speak to me. He again asked him he asked me: 'Is your name Van Valle?' I said it was. 'Have you any friends here?' I told him that my mother and sisters were living in the town. He said: 'Van Valle, if you promise me not to try to escape, you may go and see your mother and spend the night in her house. But mind you, you give me your word of honour, and that must be sacred? I gladly gave my word of honour and then was permitted to go home. For many months my people had not heard from me and they had been informed that I had been shot on the battlefield and they thought me dead. When I came near the house I met my brother-in-law. He said:—"Piet, is that you? We have all been mourning for you. Now, you go into the house and ask for me!" This I did. My sister opened the door. As it was getting dark, she did not recognise me, but asked me whom I wanted to see. I asked to see her husband. She said: 'He is not here, but I will call him, if you must see him.' I said, 'yes I must see him, please call him.' She went away, but kept looking at me across her shoulder. Just when she had reached the other door and was going to open it, she looked around and cried 'Great God, my brother!' She took me in her arms, and you can imagine what joy there was in our house when my mother and sisters saw again the one whom they had long mourned for as slain! I thought that I would soon be free, but as I refused to take the oath of allegiance, I was one morning marched away from home and from mother and sisters and had to go to prison, and from there I have been sent to India. I have been true to my Government, but will be just as true to the new Government as I have been to the old."

Many similar stories were told me, and I am sure that the work of reconstruction in Africa will be far easier than many think it will be, especially if the officers in charge of the work will win the confidence of the people, as the prisoners' confidence has been won by the officers in charge of the Camps. During the past weeks there have been six deaths among the prisoners on the Hills. This is an unusually large number, for previous to this during the past few months, only two or three have died. Two men died in the Kaity Camp of heart failure. It seems that one of them made a very strong tea of eucalyptus leaves and drank this decoction. Thereby the heart was overstimulated and he probably hastened his own death. The others died in the hospital, one a young lad of 16 died of remittent fever, and the other, an elderly man, of consumption, the others of various fevers. Death is always sad, especially the death of the young, in a land far away from home. Still the mortality in these Camps has been remarkably small. Almost all the prisoners who came to this country will soon leave for the homeland, so we and they hope, wiser and better men. For the young men the life in prison Camps has been an education and the lessons learnt will never be forgotten. Even the graves of the ones left behind in India will be green spots in their memory, for they tell of treatment to the sick and dying, better than they could have had in their own homes. We all hope that this will be the last war in South Africa, and that a new era of peace and prosperity will now dawn in that land, such as no other Colony of Greater Britain has ever seen.—" Madras Mail."

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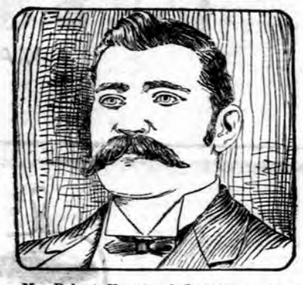

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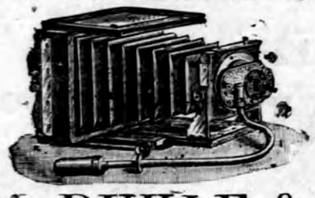

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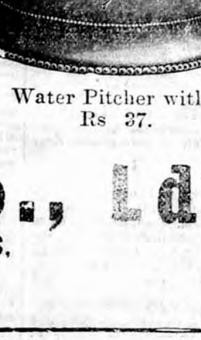

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